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THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

TESTIMONY OF IRWIN BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

HE REFUSES TO GIVE THE NAMES OF THOSE TO WHOM HE PAID MONEY—THE ENTIRE $750,000 SPENT TO SECURE THE SUBSIDY—MYSTERIOUS AND CROOKED COURSE IN DRAWING THE CHECKS—A CASE FOR CONTEMPT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Irwin having declined to give the names of the persons to whom he paid money, in his negotiations for the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy Bill, the Committee will report him to the House to-morrow morning for contempt, and after the usual resolutions requiring him to answer the questions of the Committee, or make himself liable to the penalty of imprisonment for refusal to answer. Irwin's course since he first appeared before the Committee has been a remarkable one. There were contradictory reports of what his intentions were, but the committee was made to believe that he would disclose all the facts within his knowledge before he had completed his testimony. Two days before he came to Washington THE TIMES dispatches contained the announcement that he had written to a friend that he would not give the names of the persons to whom he paid money even if, as he expressed it, "he should rot in prison." However vacillating he may have been in his determination, he has at last carried out his first intentions. His testimony has, however, been exceedingly interesting and valuable, and it is probable that such facts have been obtained by members of the committee, officially or as individuals, that the further investigation will be much easier and more likely to produce conclusive results than if Irwin had not testified. The committee has been fearful that when they came to the point of asking for the names he would refuse to answer, and they therefore proceeded in their questioning very cautiously, and so hedged his statements around that he has succeeded in withholding nothing which the committee desired except the names. While the public record will not contain the names of a single person to whom Irwin paid money, the members of the sub-committee, as individuals, have in some way become possessed of not only names, but amounts paid, and will be able to call before them the persons whom Irwin would mention if he answered at all. The purpose of the investigation is not likely therefore to be imperiled by Irwin's refusal to disclose his agents, even though he should persist in this refusal till the adjournment of Congress. The examination was continued through parts of four days, but the greater portion of his testimony was taken during two of them, and the largest part taken in any one day was yesterday. Irwin began his testimony by a statement to the committee calculated to show that he had not attempted to avoid its summons or sought to escape appearing before them. During the past year, while the investigation was in progress, he was in San Francisco pursuing his usual avocations, and the summons of the committee had not been received by him. His going to Europe had no reference whatever to the investigation. He returned from Europe to meet the charges made by the new management of misappropriating the company's funds. His defense against this charge is that the expenditures were made under the order of the President, and were not applied to his own use. The Executive Committee of the Pacific Mail Company had passed a resolution authorizing the President to employ counsel, and to expend money for this purpose and to meet other necessary expenses in procuring the passage of the subsidy. This resolution was ratified by the Board of Directors, but the members of the board now state that they had no expectation that any money would be used for improper purposes, or that more than $10,000 would be required. Irwin, however, claims that this resolution was the authority for the expenditures which the President made through him. Irwin testified at considerable length of his connection with the subsidy negotiations and how he came to take charge of the business. He detailed the unsuccessful efforts made in previous Congresses to procure a subsidy. Stockwell telegraphed him at San Francisco to come immediately to New-York without stating what he was wanted for. He came, and the purposes of the company to expend money for procuring the subsidy were unfolded to him, and he was asked to take charge of the negotiations. At first he declined, and urged the company to abandon the method which it had proposed and to adopt other methods which he believed would be better for their purposes. At last, however, he consented to take the management of the proposed expenditures. He had an agreement with Stockwell, the President of the company, under which he was to be paid a certain sum for his own time and expenses, and for the money he should expend, and for what he should pay to those whom he might employ to assist him, in his operations. The amount was varied from time to time during the progress of the matter before Congress. It was finally agreed between himself and the President that as soon as he could ascertain what sum would cover all these expenditures, he should inform the company, and they could then decide whether to pursue their efforts further or to abandon the project. He made the report, and was authorized to go on with his negotiations. He received from time to time the personal checks of President Stockwell, accompanied by letters, several of which he produced before the committee. Upon receiving $250,000 in Stockwell's personal checks, he wrote back that this sum was not according to the understanding; but that he was to have at least $500,000. Thereupon other checks of Stockwell's, amounting in the aggregate to $500,000 or $600,000, were forwarded to him. These checks were accompanied with the request that, when it became necessary to use them, they might be returned, and exchanged for others of like amount. He went to New-York about the 24th of May, 1872, and carried all of these checks back to Stockwell, and they were torn up, and checks shown by the committee, amounting in the aggregate to $750,000, were given to him at that time. On examining these checks he discovered that the numbers were written in red ink instead of being printed, to correspond with the printed numbers on the stubs of the check-books, and, in answer to his inquiries, it was explained to him that the checks were originally drawn payable to the order of A. B. Stockwell. They were drawn in the check-book and contained the printed numbers, but were destroyed and loose checks were taken and filled out in the place of them to the order of Irwin, and for the same sums. The reason assigned for this change was that Stockwell was out of town, and the checks drawn to his order could not be indorsed. These checks, amounting to $750,000, Irwin himself carried with him two days, then presented them to the American Exchange Bank, and had them cashed and the amount deposited to his own credit. In two or three days thereafter he checked the money out on his own checks. These checks he destroyed while in California, as is his custom with all of his old checks. They were drawn on loose blanks, and he never had in his possession any stubs or memoranda corresponding to or explaining them. He testified positively that he took all that money and used it in pursuance of his original agreement with Stockwell to procure the subsidy. He used not one dollar of it in stock speculation or otherwise than in this business. He was at last asked the direct question whom he had employed to aid him here in procuring the subsidy. This question was asked him on Friday, and he requested a day in which to consider what he should reply. Yesterday he declined absolutely to answer. He first stated, however, that not one of those persons who was employed by him was a member or officer of the last Congress, or a member or officer of this. His reason for declining to give the names was that he considered the committee had exhausted its power, and that it had no jurisdiction of the subject matter embraced in the question. Another reason which he assigned was that he could not disclose the names of those gentlemen with whom he had carried on negotiations consistently with his views of what would be honorable on his part. Irwin's statement as to whom he had not employed was very shrewdly and carefully guarded in its terms, and while it was probably intended to convey the impression to the committee that Mr. Parsons and Mr. King were not employed by him, it does not actually except those persons from the list of his agents, or, as they would say, his "attorneys." King was an officer of the last Congress, but is not a member of this, and Parsons is a member of this Congress, but was not an officer or member of the last. Irwin's statement by no means excludes them from having received money. Rumor has it that members of the committee possess information that King received from Irwin $200,000 and Parsons $100,000. The names of two so-called newspaper men are also on the list which rumor is handing round. All those persons who have been connected with the transactions by testimony before the committee will have the opportunity to make their own statements and explanations, and those whom rumor has connected with the case may testify if they will.

In regard to the history of the $650,000 check, as given in the books of the company, Irwin testifies that if the check was charged to Harriott and Noyes, as the books show, and as the memorandum on the stub indicates, it was so charged for the purpose of concealment. This is possibly correct, as it has been shown that charges were made in the books of very large sums to persons who never received the amounts or knew of the records. Irwin, in support of his statement that he had not used the money in stock speculations, showed the committee a book containing, as he says, a full account of his speculative investments since the receipt of the money. He also exhibited his bank account with the American Exchange Bank.

CONCLUDING PORTION OF THE EVIDENCE OF MR. SMITH, DIRECTOR.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following is the concluding portion of the testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means of James D. Smith, a Director in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at the time the subsidy was pending before Congress, extracted from the official report:

By Mr. Kasson—After the subsidy measure passed was there no communication made to the Executive Committee or the board of the expenses of the agency at Washington? A.—There never was any.

Q.—By Stockwell or any one else? A.—Never, Sir. It never was mentioned to the board at all, and I did not hear of it until a good many months afterward.

Q.—You never heard of any voucher among the papers presented to any officer of the company touching the agency disbursements connected with Washington? A.—I never did, Sir.

By Mr. Kelley—When was your attention first called to this subject of the alleged expenditure for the procurement of the subsidy? A.—I cannot state the exact time, but it was months afterward we were discussing with some of the large stockholders what we should better do with it, and the first I ever knew of the matter I heard of it publicly on the street that there had been a large amount expended, and I went to look into it, and it became a question before the board that somebody should look into it and see who was accountable for it. I forget the exact date, but the resolution would show.

Q.—State the question that arose among you? A.—Well, it came out upon the street that Mr. Stockwell had spent very large amounts of the company's money in some way in obtaining this subsidy, but the date I can't tell you.

Q.—About what date? A.—Eight or nine months, I think. A good while afterward, any way.

Q.—Well, what was the question that arose among you; was it as to how the money had been expended, or whether so much had been expended, or what? A.—I think that the first shape that it took was to refer the facts to the counsel of the company to see what we should do to hold whoever had spent this money to a legal account, so that we should proceed in a regular, orderly, and legitimate manner.

Q.—Then, the sum total claimed to have been expended in that way was a surprise to the Board of Directors? A.—Utterly and entirely so to every man of them. I have talked to every man of them, and there was not one of them that ever dreamed of it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The change having been effected in the new Boston Post Office, distribution of the mails will begin there to-day.

John Donnelly, alias Dyer, has been taken to Fall River, Mass., from Cairo, Ill., charged with the murder of Joseph Alby, two years ago.

The Executive Committee has designated Amsterdam as the place, and Tuesday, Jan. 26, as the time, for holding the next annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

Yesterday Jonathan Bushong escaped from the County Jail at Norristown, Penn., by opening his cell door with a wire hook during religious services in the corridor of the jail. This is his second escape from this jail within a year.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Shapleigh, of Philadelphia, physician to the Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of the body of Martha Bradley, who died on Wednesday from malpractice. The inquest by the Coroner will take place on Tuesday.

About midnight a fire broke out in the four-story brick building, No. 136 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, occupied as a wholesale print store by Bover & Co. The upper story, in which the fire originated, being occupied by Muir & Cranmer as a sail loft. The building and contents were badly damaged. Loss estimated at $5,000, covered by insurance.

DR. HUNTINGTON DECLINES THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20.—Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., Rector of All Saints' Parish, in this city, announced to-day that he had declined the Bishopric of Iowa, and should remain with his parish in this city.

WASHINGTON.

CAUCUS OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIVE MEMBERS PRESENT — EVERY SOUTHERN STATE REPRESENTED—THEIR CLAIMS ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SET FORTH—PERSECUTIONS ENDURED BY THEM—LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20.—The Republican members of the House from the Southern States held a caucus on Saturday evening for the purpose of uniting upon a policy. The caucus contained forty-five members, every Southern State being represented. Some very plain words were spoken. It was asserted that the Republican members from the North do not treat Southern Republican members with proper consideration, and that the interests of their section are regarded with comparative indifference. They will no longer submit to this treatment, and have resolved to frame such legislation as they believe to be necessary to promote the interests and prosperity of the South, present it to the Republican Party in the House, and demand their assistance in making it law. They say if they cannot exist without the aid of Republicans of the North, neither can the Republican Party maintain national existence without their aid and influence. They therefore demand that they be permitted to suggest what shall be done by Congress for the South, and if this be not conceded they have resolved to abandon all effort and let the organization of the Republican Party in the South take care of itself. In addition to the resolutions reported by a committee, the caucus unanimously agreed to vote against adjourning over the holidays, and also adopted a resolution in which they demand of the Republican majority the passage of a bill appropriating money for the War Department and the Department of Justice, to enable the Government to execute the laws in the Southern States. A long discussion was had on the legality of making an appropriation for two years, and the opinion prevailed that Congress has such power under the Constitution. The first resolution adopted by the caucus is a preamble to those following, in which it is set forth that they reside in a section in which the name Republican is odious and where proscription is leveled with unsparing hand at all who profess adhesion to that party; that living amid these scenes of violence they have a realization of the necessity for early action on the part of Congress for the protection of the loyal people of the South. The second resolution recites that in large portions of the South neither life, liberty, or property is protected; the peaceable assembling of the people together is not allowed to Republicans; every right or privilege guaranteed by the Constitution and dear to American freemen is held by Southern Republicans at sufferance; that assassination, murder, whippings, threats of violence, persecution, proscription, ostracism, calumny, and detraction are the means resorted to to strike down Republicans, and to eradicate fidelity to the Federal Constitution; that the condition of Republicans in the South is unendurable, and they must have protection and speedy relief, or be overwhelmed by violence and wrong. The third resolution urges upon this Republican Congress the necessity of providing efficient means for the enforcing of laws adequate to afford Republicans in the South such protection as good government secures to all its citizens. The sixth resolution urges upon the Republican members of Congress the necessity for the early adoption of a line of policy with regard to the three great subjects which are pressed upon them by the necessities of the country, the condition of the South, the currency, and cheap transportation. The last resolution says: "That for ourselves, constituting but a small portion of the Republicans in this Congress, entitled to and claiming little consideration, and receiving less, we propose to be steadfast in our fealty to the Republican party, and to concur in and promote whatever policy with regard to these great questions may be agreed upon, if such desirable consummation shall be attained, but in any event we intend to be true to our manhood and to the demands of our country."

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ON THE VALUE OF THE FRANC.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the cases involving the value of the franc as fixed by the Treasury Department, for the purpose of assessing duties on goods imported from French ports, is expected to be rendered to-morrow. Judge Swayne, who is especially familiar with the tariff laws, is writing the opinion of the court. No intimation has been made outside the Judges' consultation room what the judgment of the court will be, but the department officers are very confident that the value of the franc was accurately and legally fixed; and that the court must decide in favor of the Government.

VINDICATION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

The charges of misconduct made against Mr. J. C. Rankin, Superintendent of the construction of the Chicago Post Office, have been fully investigated by agents of the Treasury Department, one of whom, at least, had no prejudice in favor of Rankin; but, on the other hand, was rather unfriendly. The report is a complete refutation of the charges of fraudulent transactions. The work on the building is making good progress, and Rankin will remain in charge as Superintendent. The charges against him grew out of election controversies, in which he had imprudently allowed himself to become involved.

MR. MULLETT'S SUCCESSOR.

No appointment of a Supervising Architect to succeed Mr. Mullett has yet been made or determined upon. The applicants are numerous, but the Secretary is anxious to select a thoroughly competent man, possessing the experience and kind of ability which the office demands. A choice will probably be reached within the next week, as Mr. Mullett desires to be relieved as soon as possible from the labors of the office which he has resigned.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The annual attempt to keep Congress together through the holidays will be made this year under the lead of Mr. Garfield. He desires that, beyond adjourning over each day—Christmas and New Year's—Congress should pay no attention to the holiday season, but go on with its work as usual. The resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next till Jan. 5 will be offered again to-morrow, and there is little doubt of its adoption. The holiday recess has become so much a custom that plans are made at the beginning of each session to conform to it. Bills are referred to subcommittees "to report after recess." Congressmen leave their families at home "till after New Year's," expecting to return for them at that time. Rooms are engaged temporarily at hotels till "after the holidays," and permanent arrangements are made for living through the session to go into effect after the same time. But aside from the custom to which everybody conforms, a very large number of the members living within a day or two of the capital will visit their homes whether there is an adjournment or not. This would leave the burden of work upon a few members whom necessity or faithfulness caused to remain, and this number would in many instances be little more than a quorum. It has become absolutely impossible to continue the session through the holiday season with any profit, and this is as well known to those who attempt to prevent adjournment as to those who vote for it. This year there is less reason than usual for continuing the session. All the important legislation which there could be any hope of enacting, if the session were to last till July, can be disposed of before the 4th of March, even if a recess is taken. While the Appropriations and the Finance bills remain incomplete there will be no chance for the half a score of subsidy jobs to be pushed forward. There seems no chance for the success of any of them, but still two or three of them, particularly the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroad schemes, are earnestly pressed, and the less time Congress has left to it for action, the more certainly is the country safe against all the subsidies and schemes to draw money from the public Treasury to aid private enterprises.

SENATOR FLANAGAN AND THE TEXAS APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Flanagan denies that he seized upon the Post Office nominations for Texas sent to the Senate for confirmation and referred to the Post Office Committee. Under the rule by which executive nominations are referred to the Senator on any committee from the State for which the nominations are made, the nominations for Postmasters at San Antonio, Houston, and Galveston were referred to Mr. Flanagan, and the papers were handed him by Senator Ramsey, Chairman of the Committee. He recommended a favorable report on the Postmaster at San Antonio, which was made, and that nomination was confirmed. In the two other cases Senator Flanagan says charges are pending against the persons nominated, and the papers are held for examination.

CUSTOMS DUTIES UNDER THE REVISED CODE.

The answer to the House resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the changes made in Customs duties by the revision of the Statutes will probably not be sent to Congress till after the holidays. It will be a brief document, and will state plainly and directly the methods of the department in interpreting the Customs laws.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

At a recent session of the United States and Mexico Claims Commission the decisions of the Umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, were announced in five cases, as follows: Abraham Walters Jennings, Laughland & Co., Frederick Goldbeck, Francis Dubois, and Sanford Kidder—all against Mexico—were dismissed. Awards in favor of claimants were made in the cases of John Belden, Frederick Bronner, Fayette Anderson et al., Smith Bowen, A. F. Lawrence, and Theodore Webster—all against Mexico. The aggregate of the awards in favor of these six citizens of the United States amounts to $125,000 in gold. The following cases were dismissed by the Commissioners on the ground the claimants were not American citizens at the date of the origin of their respective claims, viz.: Peter Berg and John Morrisey, alias Morris, drummers, against Mexico. The Commissioners have disagreed in opinion upon all the cases remaining on the American docket, generally known as the "Archibald Gracie" and the "Rebecca Adams" cases. They were referred to the Umpire for decision, to the number of ninety-one cases.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Jefferson Rives, son of the late John C. Rives, and one of the proprietors of the *Congressional Globe*, fell dead in his house to-day from apoplexy. He was a highly-esteemed member of this community.

THE FUNERAL OF COMMANDER CUSHING.

The funeral of the late Commander William B. Cushing took place this afternoon from the navy-yard. The remains were escorted by three companies of the First Regiment, District of Columbia National Guard, and a battalion of marines to the Congressional Cemetery, where they were deposited in the vault, and will hereafter be removed to Annapolis for burial. Many army and navy officers were present.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Dec. 19, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed—Cyrus B. Judkins, Fayette Ridge, Kennebec County, Me.; Mrs. Sarah Harriman, Wellington, Piscataquis County, Me.; Frank A. Hardin, Brookfield, Carroll County, N. H.; Leander D. Warren, Lyme Centre, Grafton County, N. H.; Mrs. Arthur F. Spaulding, Meriden, Sullivan County, N. H.; Mrs. Fanny Cushman, East Highgate, Franklin County, Vt.; Andrew H. Rubles, Enosburg Falls, Franklin County, Vt.; Lewis P. Dean, Gaysville, Windsor County, Vt.; A. C. Blaisdell, Ira, Rutland County, Vt.; Mrs. Fida W. Holdridge, Irasburgh, Orleans County, Vt.; William R. Worthley, Washington, Orange County, Vt.; Charles A. Lucas, Wachusett Village, Worcester County, Mass.; Isaiah Crowell, West Yarmouth, Barnstable County, Mass.; Alvin H. Shippee, South Foster, Providence County, R. I. Discontinued—Cornwall Hollow, Litchfield County, Conn.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Peter Rapp, Holland, Hunterdon County; Andrew S. Whitten, South Vineland, Cumberland County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—John Green, Felton, Kent County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Carbon Centre, Butler County, J. D. Gumpper, Postmaster; Fry's Store, Northumberland County, Jacob M. Fry, Postmaster; Glen Olden, Delaware County, J. W. Jarvis, Postmaster; Hassett, Erie County, Andrew Link, Postmaster; Houser Mill, Monroe County, Ann M. Stauffer, Postmaster; Wrights, McKean County, A. C. Wright, Postmaster. Names Changed—Pine Hill, York County, to York New; Turner's Store, Somerset County, to Pine Hill. Postmasters Appointed—Erastus Barnes, Barnes, Warren County; Ichabod C. Brown, Cedar Run, Lycoming County; William Lockland, Davistown, Green County; John Seldomridge, Ephratah, Lancaster County; Jonathan A. Umbholtz, Gratz, Dauphin County; Elias J. Buckwalter, Greenland, Lancaster County; G. P. Jones, Kasson, McKean County; A. W. Saylor, Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Thomas N. Henderson, Germanton, Montgomery County; William H. Price, Trenton, Baltimore County. Discontinued—Mill Creek, Calvert County.

New-York.—Established—Millersport, Erie County, Elizabeth Reynolds. Discontinued—Watervliet, Albany County. Postmasters Appointed—Charles S. Grote, Junius, Seneca County; Edward C. Dickinson, Kiskatom, Greene County; Nicholas E. Emmons, Kirkwood, Broome County; M. A. Handley, Neel's Creek, Steuben County; William H. Wright, New-Utrecht, King's County; R. H. Cole, North Rose, Wayne County; Robert Rae, Portageville, Wyoming County; James Gay, South Howard, Steuben County; Hansel S. Hill, Wayne, Steuben County.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

Mrs. Mary Grey, aged thirty-six, was found dead last evening on the floor of her apartments, on the second floor of the tenement house in the rear of No. 127 Mott street. She was found by her daughter, Maggie Mehan, of No. 323 Pearl street. Her death was supposed to have been caused by ill-treatment and violence received at the hands of her husband, William Grey, who was found drunk in the room, and who was arrested and held to wait the result of the Coroner's investigation.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE PROPOSED FINANCE BILL.

PROSPECTS FOR HARMONIOUS ACTION — A BETTER FEELING APPARENT AMONG MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The hope of harmonious action by the Republicans in Congress on a proposition to restore the finances of the country to a specie basis, which a week ago was just dawning, has brightened very rapidly. The Republican Senators have united upon a bill for resuming specie payments in 1879, the provisions of which were stated in a dispatch of last night, and have so united as to give reason for the expectation that every Republican Senator will vote for the measure. The bill may be somewhat amended, but its adoption by the caucus is regarded as equivalent to its passage by the Senate. One amendment which many desire is that the date of resumption may be made a year or two years earlier, and such a proposition will receive many votes. The bill has not been much discussed to-day, because its provisions have not been fully published here, and its principal features are not generally known among members of the House. The fact that a bill has been agreed upon, and that it is a measure for resumption, is well understood; and while a few who follow Judge Kelley are greatly alarmed lest the country is on the verge of the ruin they predict, the proposition does not meet with any formidable opposition or create excitement. One enthusiastic member of the House proposes that the bill be substituted for Kelley's three sixty-five per cent. scheme. There is very excellent ground for hope that the bill agreed upon, without material change, may become a law. The most objectionable feature to the hard money people is the free banking and eighty per cent. greenback retirement provision, but its operation, even if banks should be plentifully organized, would not effect any expansion, as the twenty per cent. of greenbacks not withdrawn will be required as a reserve under the banking laws. Many men are saying: "It is not such a measure as I would prefer, but I will vote for it as the best I can get." There is more general good feeling apparent among Republicans than has prevailed since the assembling of Congress a year ago, but whether this feeling is only simulated, or whether it has a real existence, can only be fully known after a few days of discussion has consolidated and defined the sentiment regarding it. One thing is conceded by all. The agreement could not have been made but for the defeat of the party in the Fall elections, which many already regard as a blessing in disguise.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES OF THE MEASURE AGREED ON IN CAUCUS BY THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Finance bill agreed to yesterday by the Senate Republican caucus will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. Its leading features are substantially as follows:

First—Free banking, to be open to all individuals and associations, without limitation of capital.

Second—The retiring of an amount of greenbacks equal to eighty per cent. of the amount of new National notes issued, until the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $300,000,000, after which no further reduction of the greenbacks is to take place. It is claimed that by this provision there will be neither expansion nor contraction of the currency, as about twenty per cent. is now required as bank reserves.

Third—The withdrawal and destruction of the fractional currency and the substitution of silver coin, the arrangement to go into effect as soon as practicable under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to use the surplus money for supplying the silver coin, and if this is not sufficient, to sell the requisite amount of bonds of the new series to obtain the funds for that purpose.

Fourth—Removing the charge for the coinage of gold at the several mints.

Fifth—The resumption of specie payments to commence on the 1st day of January, 1879.

The Secretary is authorized to use the surplus specie in the Treasury, but if that is not sufficient, to sell bonds in order to obtain gold to pay the Treasury notes. But this last provision does not, like the others, go into immediate effect.

The legal tender act remains undisturbed.

The bill having been agreed to almost unanimously by the caucus, there being only four members dissenting, insures the passage of the bill by the Senate, and will, it is thought by the Senators, pass the House of Representatives by a respectable majority. In this case no doubt is entertained that it will receive the approval of the President, as it is in accordance with his recent recommendation to Congress.

It is said that so much of the fractional currency is mutilated and lost—as much as four per cent. annually—that silver can take its place with no inconvenience to the public. The Government is able to purchase and coin silver at a profit, and can at an early period effect the substitution.

The bill agreed to by the caucus is in accordance with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury contained in his annual report, he having expressed doubts of the expediency of continuing the charge for the coinage of gold, which tends to create an adverse exchange, and causes bullion to be exported to London, and having recommended, with a view to the resumption of specie payments, the coining of a large quantity of silver to take the place of the fractional notes, beginning with the smallest denomination and gradually withdrawing the notes. The Secretary says the estimate of the Director of the Mint shows a gain in the specie and bullion in the last two fiscal years of about $38,000,000, and the stock of specie in the country to be about $166,000,000. The estimated increase of coin and bullion is gratifying, as being one of the evidences of a gradual recuperation of the country from the effects of a destructive civil strife; and in connection with an annual production of about $70,000,000 of the precious metals affords encouragement that a stock of coin may, within a reasonable time, and with favorable legislation, be accumulated to an extent sufficient to enable the resumption of specie payments to be undertaken and maintained.

The Director of the Mint, Dr. Linderman, has been working in accord with the Secretary of the Treasury, and is equally hopeful on the resumption of specie payments, beginning with silver coinage.

THE RECENT MARINE DISASTERS IN THE SOUND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—The schooner Mary S. Lusman, ashore at Dutch Island, was pulled off by a tug without damage yesterday.

Divers have placed two chains under the schooner Robert Pettis, sunk near Dutch Island. Her boat was found at her stern.

GAMBLERS IN HANDCUFFS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—The Police of Chelsea made a raid on a faro bank which they found in full blast this afternoon. The proprietors and ten visitors were arrested, handcuffed in twos, and taken to the station, where they were bailed for their appearance at the Police Court to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20.—Leading lawyers in this city are advising their clients holding policies in the American National Life and Trust Company to pay their premiums as fast as they become due, during the pendency of the proceedings against the company by the Insurance Department. By this means they will secure their interest in the reserve held by the company in case it is declared insolvent, and if it is restored to good credit their policies will be saved. It is well known that the Insurance Commissioner has in all cases, when applied to, advised the policy-holders not to allow their policies to lapse.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

FIGURES FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The annual report of the Librarian of Congress shows that during the past year the increase of the library has been highly gratifying. By the regular enumeration of books in the library on the 1st of December, 1874, it is found that the aggregate number of volumes now amounts to 274,157, to which must be added about 53,000 pamphlets. Out of this aggregate the law department of the library embraces 33,712 volumes. At the corresponding date one year ago, the library contained 258,752 volumes, thus exhibiting an increase during the year of 15,405 volumes. The number and designation of articles received at the library, under the laws which make it the depository of all copyright matter will be found below:

Books	6,840
Periodicals	6,436
Musical compositions	7,722
Dramatic compositions	140
Photographs	1,358
Engravings and chromos	922
Maps, charts, and drawings	658
Prints	5,598
Total number of articles	29,674

The total number of copyright entries during the year was 16,253, being an increase over the entries of the preceding year of 931. The amount paid into the Treasury by the Librarian on account of copyright fees was $13,524 78.

The Librarian deems it his duty to renew the suggestion made in his former annual report, to the effect that no enlargement of the Capitol likely to be agreed upon can possibly furnish either permanent or appropriate accommodation for so great a library as this is becoming. The collection of books has already been twice doubled in numerical extent within the past thirteen years. The present rate of increase from the ordinary accessions by copyright, by documentary exchanges, by the contributions of the Smithsonian Institution, and by the very moderate purchases now made, will swell the library to 500,000 volumes in less than twenty years, to more than 1,000,000 volumes in fifty years, and to 2,000,000 volumes before a century passes; this, too, without any increase of the present extremely modest appropriation of $11,500 for the annual purchase of books. The Librarian gives the considerations which impel him to the conclusion that a separate building for the library of Congress, constructed throughout with special reference to its present necessities and future growth in its manifold departments, is demanded alike by a wise regard to economy and public policy.

HOW OUR INDIAN TROUBLES ORIGINATE.

A PARTY OF FRIENDLY INDIANS ATTACKED AND FOUR OF THEM MURDERED—THE KANSAS "MILITIA."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—On the 7th of August last a small band of Osages, near Medicine Lodge, Kan., were attacked and four of them killed by a party of white men. The remnant of the Osages fled to their reservation, abandoning their camp and other property, which were taken by the whites. Capt. Ricker, the leader, reported the affair as an attack by Indians, and rumor soon enlarged it into Indian war along the border with the Osage nation, raiding upon the settlers of Kansas. The Governor called out the militia, and telegraphed the Secretary of War for a supply of arms and ammunition, to be issued to the citizens of that State. Subsequent information discovered the fact that the Indians attacked were entirely peaceable and friendly, and that the parties styling themselves militia, were a number of persons who were skirmishing on their own account, and were afterward organized into a militia company, with Ricker as Captain, whose commission antedated this massacre, so as to call it an act of war. These facts, heretofore reported, are now verified by a statement of a member of the militia, of whom the Probate Judge of the county says, under his seal, "He is an old resident of Barbour County, and a respectable and reliable man." He states that he went himself, unattended and unarmed, into the camp of the Indians the day before they were murdered, was well treated, and saw no indication whatever of hostility, and states further, that the Indians did not fire first, nor at all; that they were well known to be on a peaceable hunting expedition; that the four Indians were killed after they had been captured, and when they were entirely helpless, by the order of Capt. Ricker, and that at the time of this raid upon the Indians, the parties who have since styled themselves Kansas militia, of whom he was one, were not ordered into service.

It is a significant fact that the same mail which bore this communication to the Indian office also contained a certified copy of the resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas condemning the present policy in the management of the Indians, and recommending that the Indian Bureau be turned over to the War Department.

THE HOSTILITIES IN NEVADA—TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 20.—Hico, the scene of the late Indian hostilities in Nevada, is fifty miles south-west of Pioche, and 150 in the same direction from Beaver, Utah. Gen. Ord has sent Companies G and I of the Fourteenth Infantry there.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last night a fire broke out in McGauvran & Co.'s saw-mill, on the canal-bank in Montreal, Canada, which consumed everything in the mill and destroyed a large quantity of lumber. The loss on the mill is about $25,000. Insured for $9,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool, and $6,000 in the London Assurance. The loss on lumber is $5,000, partly covered by insurance in the Citizens', Royal Canadian, and British American. The origin of the fire is supposed to be accidental.

The extensive tannery of Seigler & Co., located in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio, was burned yesterday afternoon, loss $70,000, insurance $20,000, divided between the Enterprise, Globe, Ohio Valley, and Citizens' companies, all of Cincinnati. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The residence of A. Durie, in Port Jervis, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The family were absent at the time. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, making the fourth incendiary fire there within the past two months. The building was fully insured.

The store of Michael Kain, in Lowell, Mass., was burned last evening by an incendiary. Loss, $3,000; insured for $1,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of the three-story brick building No. 173 Grand street, Brooklyn, and owned by Mrs. Monarque. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining building, No. 175, which is occupied by John Outcault as a jewelry store. The loss sustained by Mrs. Monarque, from damage to the building, was about $500, and Outcault sustained a loss of $200. Both were covered by insurance. A cigar store in one of the houses, occupied by J. Freudenthall, was damaged to the extent of $500, also insured. While Engine Company No. 12 was going to the fire the engine was upset, and Foreman Michael Kelly and the driver, John Ralph, were severely injured.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the small frame building No. 850 Second avenue, occupied by Joseph Gordon as a fancy goods store. The damage to stock was $100; insured for $1,200.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE SUMMING UP OF THE COURT IN THE VON ARNIM TRIAL—NATURE OF THE OFFENCE COMMITTED.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—In the closing proceedings of the Arnim trial yesterday, the Presiding Judge, Herr Reich, in his summing up, said it was impossible to impugn Count Von Arnim's good faith in his statements relative to the retention of the documents of the second class. As no positive act was committed, these documents must be dismissed from the debate. The same remark applies to the documents of the third class. The accused was not to be blamed for the publication of the item in the *Echo de Parliament*. Nothing had been proved against him as author of the revelations in the Vienna *Presse*, as Laudsberry and Hauser refused to testify. Bossart's evidence proved the truth of Arnim's denial of the authorship of the article in the *Spener Gazette*. The charges of the prisoner's want of credibility were therefore untenable. In regard to the politico-ecclesiastical dispatches of the first class, the accused could not be held to be guilty of embezzlement, but he had committed a criminal fault, as, according to his own admission, he removed them from the Embassy at Paris to Berlin.

This, he says, he did because he thought the documents were so important that it was necessary he should deliver them personally to the Foreign Office. Nevertheless, he remained in Berlin nearly a month without doing so. The plea of forgetfulness, urged by the defense, cannot be maintained, for the Count knowingly carried the documents in question to Carlsbad. The accused is thus convicted of an offense against public order in purposely making away with thirteen State papers. The position of the defendant and the importance of the documents aggravated the offense, which, however, was mitigated by their subsequent restoration.

The sentence of Count Von Arnim, in addition to the term of imprisonment, requires payment of the costs. The Count is permitted to retain his official dignities, with the title of "Excellency." He will go to Italy immediately on the expiration of his term of imprisonment for the restoration of his health.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF LONDON DISABLED.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—The Inman steam-ship City of London, which sailed from Queenstown, Dec. 11, returned to-day disabled. Her mails will be transferred to the steam-ship Cuba for New-York.

The steamer City of London broke her cylinder-head on the 15th inst., when four days out, and put back for Liverpool, working one engine.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 20.—Hamburg, American steamship Holsatia, Barends, from New-York, Dec. 10th, for Hamburg, arrived to-day.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Eagle Line steam-ship Nederland, James, from Philadelphia Dec. 5, has arrived.

CUBA.

SURRENDER OF CARLOS GARCIA AND ALL HIS FOLLOWERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Carlos Garcia, the noted bandit, and all his followers have laid down their arms and thrown themselves on the clemency of the Government.

ARRIVAL OF SENOR BLANCO VALLE AND MORE SOLDIERS—THE SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Señor Blanco Valle, the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, arrived here to-day on the steamer from Cadiz.

The same steamer brought Gen. Rejo and 450 soldiers to reinforce the army in the island.

The coming sugar crop is reported to be unprecedentedly large, and is expected to be the largest ever produced in Cuba.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is low off the middle Atlantic coast and in Minnesota; rain and snow have prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, with brisk and high north-east to north-west winds; clear or clearing weather prevails in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, with north or west winds and increased pressure; generally cloudy weather has prevailed, with lower temperature and increased pressure in the lower lake region; clear or fair weather prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west, with southerly winds and no decided change in temperature. The rivers have fallen at Vicksburg and New-Orleans, and risen at Nashville and Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, brisk north-east or north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, clearing and colder weather, with north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear and cool weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, generally clear weather, northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly, slight rise of temperature, and steady falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, low but rising temperature, south or south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy and cold weather, with northerly winds, becoming variable in the afternoon, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the upper lake region and the north-west, increased cloudiness, rising temperature, south or west winds and falling barometer east of the Mississippi Valley and near Lake Michigan.

The Cumberland and Upper Ohio rivers, the rivers of Pennsylvania and Virginia, will rise during Monday.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squam Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, Eastport, Rochester, and Oswego.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	38°	38°	3:30 P. M.	43°	34°
6 A. M.	37°	35°	6 P. M.	41°	34°
9 A. M.	38°	35°	9 P. M.	36°	35°
12 M.	42°	35°	12 P. M.	31°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.......34¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......38¼°

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

At about 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the extensive paper manufactory known as the Silver Spring Paper Mills, located about a mile from the town of Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. An alarm was sounded in Newark, but when the firemen discovered that the fire was outside the city limits they returned without doing anything toward extinguishing it. How the flames originated could not be ascertained, but they are said to have started in the porter's room. The loss is about $30,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EARLY AMERICAN COLONISTS.

The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Religious Exiles, Political Rebels, Serving Men sold for a term of years, Apprentices, Children Stolen, Maidens Pressed, and others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700, with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, the names of the ships in which they embarked, and other interesting particulars. From MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. 4to, pp. 580. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

The title of this handsome and portly volume should be read by every person who takes an interest in its subject; for therein is compendiously set forth the varied character of its invaluable contents. It is the completest work of its kind yet published, and indeed the only one for which completeness could be reasonably claimed. It is doubtful, and more than doubtful, whether fuller information as to the early settlers in this country will ever be obtained, except by long and painful investigations made in the interests of particular families. There are a few families among us who have preserved their genealogies, and know their own history both in the Old England and in the New: but the mass of average Americans, even in the better conditions of life, are ignorant upon this subject beyond a knowledge of the names and dwelling-places of their grand-parents. Of late years many families have made efforts to extend their knowledge farther, and the well authenticated genealogies of some of the best known and longest rooted stocks have been privately printed for the benefit of those who are directly interested in them. Much labor and money have been expended in this laudable, we might almost say this pious, task, and further efforts in this direction will doubtless be made by many others. To all such persons this volume is a mass of desirable and it is believed of perfectly trustworthy information. In copiousness, in exactness, and in authenticity, it has no rival among books of its class. Made up from public records, transcribed, as we are told, with minute care from original records in the English State Paper Office, it has what may be called official authority, and what remains for those who wish to avail themselves of its statements is the task of connecting themselves with the individuals whose departure from the mother country to a new home in America is here recorded.

It must not be supposed, and it is not pretended, that the lists given in this volume include the names of all those who left England for Virginia or for New-England, (and those two names include the whole country,) between 1600 and 1700. On the contrary, the names of the forefathers of many of our best known and longest-established families will be looked for in vain, and of others there is merely the name given; the fact being that in general the fullest information is given with regard to those persons of whom the least is now known. The reason of this somewhat remarkable fact seems to be, that these records being mostly official registers of persons who applied for permission to go to the plantations in America, and who were allowed to do so for the reasons, first, that they were "no subsidy men," that is, not liable to payment of the subsidy by which Charles I. began the great political commotion which, in the end, cost him his throne and his life; and, second, that they took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Those who conformed to these provisions were plainly the persons of the least consequence, the least independent in their circumstances, and the least disposed to resistance, either on political and religious grounds, to Charles' tyranny. Then in after years there were the persons whose time was sold for a period, and who formed the large class of the "redemptioners," descent from whom was talked of even in the times of our grandfathers. Besides these, there were those persons who were banished to the plantations as a punishment for political offenses and for civil crimes. As to all these classes the record would, of course, be much more full and particular, than as to those who fled from actual or from apprehended political and religious persecution, because as to the former there were certain legal or police proceedings which the latter secretly avoided or were able to disregard. One term used in these records —transported—must not be taken in the sense in which it has been used for the last hundred years, that of penal transportation. It has its real etymological meaning, which is merely, carried over.

Dry reading as such mere official lists of emigrants must necessarily be, there are some interesting, and even some amusing, entries in the volume. Opposite the names of some of the male emigrants, for instance, is the entry, "marrying man"—certainly an item of interest to many of those of the other sex who are entered as "spinsters." Not infrequently, too, it appears that it took two ships to bring over a husband and his wife, the former coming first, and the latter following a few months afterward; the reason of this being, not improbably, that the husband came first to prepare the way and make things a little comfortable in the new home. But sometimes the wife came first, the reason for which it would be difficult to discover. Whole families, and large ones, sometimes came together, all full grown, and presumably able-bodied. These generally belonged to the class of "husbandmen"—not what we call peasants or farm-laborers, but small farmers, a class which supplied a very large proportion of the emigrants. The artisans, however, were very numerous, and, as an indication of a minute division of labor even then prevalent, we notice the entry, "button-hole maker," which is quite equal to "pin-head-finisher" or "needle-eye-puncher," which might appear in a similar record nowadays. One family named Tuttell came over in 1635, eleven in number, their ages ranging from three months to seventy years. One minister named Joseph Hall, of Somerset, brought his wife and seven children, of whom five were daughters—a dangerous family for one of those "marrying men" to visit. He was forty years old and his wife twenty-five, and as the ages of the children were respectively three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, and fifteen years, we remark first the punctuality and regularity of the appearance of his offspring, next the fact that the wife whom he brought must have been his "second wentur," as the two, and probably the three, eldest could not have been the children of a woman only twenty-five years old; which shows us also that this reverend gentleman did not remain more than a few months in a state of unconsoled bereavement. In looking down the long lists of these emigrants, we observe that John Smith came also among them; and not only John himself but two other individuals were even more vaguely designated as "ux. Smith" and *infans* Smith. Mr. John Smith, of the present day, in tracing his genealogy up through *infans* Smith to the John of that day, will not be much aided, we fear, by the record of the dwelling place of the original family, which is set down as being "over the river," somewhere in Virginia.

The value of such reprints of ancient records as are given in this volume depends manifestly in a very great measure upon their literal accuracy; and in this respect the editor seems to have been very careful. He has not undertaken to rectify errors, even when they can hardly be doubted. He reproduces the old record just as it stands, mis-spelling, blunders, and all, and suggests the correction within brackets or in a foot note. No attempt is made to classify the separate documents, and no arrangement of them is made except in regard to time—and that in a very general way; but a very full alphabetical index is given, which, as far as we have been able to test it, is perfectly accurate. Among the documents reprinted, a list of patents and of grants of land, chiefly in Virginia, is valuable; but, indeed, the whole volume is a valuable contribution to the historical and genealogical materials which Americans have of late years been so solicitously seeking and industriously accumulating.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Louis XV. and his Times. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Children's Picture Roll. New-York: Charles F. Roper.

Patricia Kemball. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Starling. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

His Two Wives. New-York: Hurd and Houghton.

The Ugly Girl Papers. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Winning Worker. New-York: Nelson & Phillips.

The Bewildered Querist. New-York: G. P Putnam's Sons.

The Communistic Societies of the United States. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The 'Vatican Decrees. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Lost for Love. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Man in the Moon, and Other People. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

The Lady of Lanford, and Other Christmas Stories. Troy: H. B. Norris & Co.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS APPOINTED TO SURVEY THE OUTLET OF THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Board of Engineers appointed after the adjournment of Congress last July for the examination of the mouth of the Mississippi River were required by law to make a report to the Secretary of War to be presented to Congress at the beginning of the present session. The President, in his Message, alluded to the delay in presenting the report, and promised it should be transmitted to Congress as soon as received. The following extract from a letter of Gen. H. G. Wright, President of the board, to the Chief of Engineers explains in an interesting way the operations of the board, and the reasons why the report is not yet ready:

"The board met at New-York on the 20th of July, as prescribed in the order above referred to, and at its various sessions, held thereafter, determined upon such of the surveys and examinations, which it was desirable to have made, as did not require the personal attention of its members; and as the unhealthy character of the climate at the mouth of the river at that season made it dangerous for unacclimated persons, it was thought important that the members of the board should employ themselves meanwhile in making a personal examination of the improvements at the mouths of certain of the important rivers abroad, in regard to which much that was uncertain and contradictory existed. The board, or rather six of the seven members, accordingly, with the sanction of the War Department, left for Europe on the 19th of August, and examined the new outlet of the Maas River, below Rotterdam; the new ship-canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea; the Vistula, with its lateral canal at Dantzic; the Sulina mouth of the Danube; the Suez Canal, including its two extremities at Port Said and Suez; the Damietta branch of the Nile; the mouth of the Rhone, with the lateral canal near its entrance into the Gulf of Foz; and returned to the United States about the middle of November, thus enabling us to assemble here nearly as soon as it was prudent to do so on account of climate.

The board is now engaged upon the subject submitted to it, but it is quite impossible to comply with the requirements of the law in rendering its report. I am therefore instructed to state, for the information of the honorable Secretary of War, that the board will use all diligence in making the remaining investigations, and will submit their report at the earliest practicable day, which it is hoped may be about the 1st of January, 1875."

THE REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

LETTER FROM TREASURER SPINNER TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of a letter from Treasurer Spinner to a prominent member of Congress:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 14th inst. has been received. The paper that came with it is herewith returned to you. In it your correspondent asks "If there are any reasons why this new bureau should have been established," and then goes on to denounce it as a "farce" "and perfectly useless." He asks for "light." From his obtuseness I think he needs it. He seems to belong to a class of bankers who have come up within the last dozen years, and who, from the very peculiar state of the currency, have never known anything about redemption practically, and so have come to consider their circulating notes as assets, and not as liabilities that they may be called upon to redeem.

By the National Banking law all banks that were organized under that law were required to keep a reserve fund in lawful money for the payment of their deposits and the redemption of their circulation, of fifteen or twenty-five per cent., according to location. Three-fifths of this fund could be kept with the redemption agencies of such banks in any of seventeen cities of the Union. All correct bankers saw this was "a farce," and Congress agreeing with them passed a law establishing a single agency for the redemption of the notes of all the national banks at the seat of Government, in lieu of the many hundred agencies scattered through the United States, from Boston to New-Orleans and San Francisco.

This was a small boon granted to the whole people, who desired to have some accessible place where they could procure the notes of the United States now, and specie by and by, in exchange for their national bank notes. This was no doubt the primary motive, but, incidentally, it was desirable that the bank circulation which, after two years' usage with little renewal, had become defaced and worn and filthy to a degree, should be replaced by a currency fit to be handled by a decent people.

Now, in consideration of this small concession to the people, Congress absolved all the banks from the duty of keeping *any reserve fund whatever for the redemption of their circulating notes*, either at home or in any city, as required by the then existing law. This gave the country banks the use of fifteen per cent. on their circulation, that under the old law was locked up, and to the banks in cities twenty-five per cent. The five per cent. on the circulation deposited in the Treasury as a redemption fund is by law allowed to be converted as a part of the reserve required to be kept for the payment of *deposits* held by the banks. Could anything be more liberal to the banks than this? Your correspondent, whom I believe to be the President of a national bank that is known to me, proceeds and says: "Our bills, torn, defaced, and the signatures almost obliterated, pass through the hands of clerks having no interest but their salary, perhaps competent—*if so, wherefore?*—and we get an order to remit *greenbacks* to redeem our currency, a portion of which may be, and is in some cases, counterfeit. There are other features that might justly be be criticised, such as increased expenditure to banks, loss of deposits, &c., &c., but if you can, please tell me what security we have, that we are not every day giving good greenbacks for worthless counterfeits."

Now, it is well known to the writer of the above that there are no counterfeits, and there never have been any, on his bank, and that therefore his captious remarks, as far as his bank and its interest is concerned, are gratuitous.

But for the information and satisfaction of others, who have an interest in banks on whose notes there are counterfeits, I desire to say that there is no place where counterfeit notes would be more likely to be detected than at this agency. The persons employed in the manipulation of national bank notes were selected for the purpose, and they are nearly all of them experts. Very nearly all the notes received for redemption come from banks. It is hardly probable that they would take counterfeits and send them to this office for redemption, with an almost dead certainty of detection here and consequent loss to them.

All notes that come here for redemption are handled and inspected at least seven times, and many times oftener, by experts in the business, between the time of their receipt in and the time of their going out of this office. From this office they are sent, canceled, to the office of the Controller of the Currency, where they are counted and critically examined by other experts. And, finally, before they are destroyed and new notes issued in their stead, they are passed upon and certified to be correct in every particular and in all respects, by the agents of the banks themselves. Then there is the additional security that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is here in the Department, so that, in any case of real doubt, the note can be submitted and its genuineness passed upon by the very persons who were engaged in its manufacture.

As to the expense, I do not think that it will be as great as that which was incurred in former times, when there was a real redemption, for like services performed by certain city banks for other banks.

I fail to comprehend how there can be a loss of deposits in consequence of the law that authorizes this redemption. But perhaps this idea is not any more imaginary than some of the other supposed disadventages that, it is alleged, the law imposes upon the banks. The great benefits bestowed by the law upon the banks are entirely and selfishly overlooked.

It is, however, very gratifying to know that with a very few exceptions, certainly not one in a hundred, the banks are well pleased, not only with the provisions of the law, but also with the manner in which it is being executed. All the officers of the national banks, who have visited the agency, and inspected its workings, have, without a single exception, expressed their entire satisfaction with its conduct.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States and National Bank Redemption Agent.

LIFE IN LONDON.

JOURNALISTIC AND THEATRICAL TOPICS.

A NEW DAILY AND ITS PROSPECTS—UNPROFITABLE VENTURES—THE MODERN STAGE—CRITICS AS MORALISTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

It appears from an advertisement in a recent number of the London *Gazette*, that the private Limited Liability Company, to which the *Hour* has hitherto belonged, is in process of liquidation. A new company, however, is being formed, which will carry on the paper, and is now arranging for the payment of its current liabilities. About £50,000 is said to have been sunk in the enterprise up to the present time. Lord Claud Hamilton, Dr. Badenoch, a Liverpool printer, and a Lancashire newspaper proprietor are among the Directors of the new company, which starts with a registered capital of £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each. The *Hour* is a lively, well-written paper, badly supplied with telegraphic news, but happy in the possession of two excellent correspondents, one at Paris, the other at Berlin. In politics it professes a mild form of Conservatism; in religion it represents the Low Church party in the Church of England. It will probably succeed in the end, and already the mere fact of its having existed for a certain time tells in its favor with advertisers; but for many a month, perhaps many a year, it will have an up-hill game to play.

UNSUCCESSFUL CONCERTS.

From a speculation, which, though hitherto it has not prospered, is yet by no means hopeless, I may turn to one more interesting and more worthy of support than the *Hour*, which, I am afraid, is doomed irretrievably to failure. I mean the series of nightly concerts undertaken by Messrs. Novello, the well-known music publishers, at the Albert Hall. I do not think there are many persons in London who care to go to a concert every night, or even two or three times a week; and Messrs. Novello are said to have calculated on a nightly attendance averaging 10,000. There are no less than 15,000 shilling seats in this enormous building—certainly the largest and finest concert-hall in Europe; and on important occasions, as when a new oratorio is produced on a grand scale—or when the Duke of Edinburgh plays a solo on the violin—upward of 20,000 persons can be accommodated. But at the present series of concerts the hall is rarely half or even a quarter full; and on the Wagner nights, which are exceptionally and, in my opinion, deservedly unpopular, the audience department presents a most desolate appearance. Fortunately Dr. Von Bülow has been engaged, and his nights, like those on which Mr. Sims Reeves is heard, are comparatively well attended. But the Albert Hall is too vast for piano-forte playing, while its dimensions are very trying, even for a singer with so powerful a voice as Mr. Reeves possesses.

THE MODERN STAGE.

The question of propriety and impropriety is one on which the English have always been considered rather strong. The French are fond of alleging that what would be thought harmless enough in other countries, is looked upon in England as "shocking," or, as they prefer to spell the word, "shoking." That may once have been the case. But, to judge by recent exhibitions at several of our theatres, such claims to modesty, or even mock modesty, as we may formerly have possessed cannot be said to belong to us any longer. *Vanity Fair*, in noticing the performance of "Vert-Vert" at the Globe Theatre, declared plainly and in rather forcible language, that no such claim could be put forward by Mr. Fairlie, the manager of that establishment. Mr. Fairlie, feeling aggrieved, has commenced an action against the publisher of *Vanity Fair*, and the case is down for trial early next week. If the young women who appeared in the ballet of "Vert-Vert" could be brought into court and exhibited "in their habits as they dressed," a verdict would certainly be given for *Vanity Fair*. The scene will not be unlike that historical one reproduced by a brilliant French painter, in which Phryne appeals personally in dumb show, to her venerable but impressionable Judges. British jurymen, however, have wives to whom they are responsible; and the ballet girls of the Globe Theatre are not Athenian beauties.

CRITICS AS MORALISTS.

Our theatrical critics are gradually getting to be looked upon as censors of morality, and a great number of these supposed experts in vice and virtue are subpœnaed for the approaching trial. When that curious case of Gilbert against the *Pall Mall Gazette* was heard, resulting as it did in a verdict to the effect that there was nothing indecent in the "Wicked World," and nothing unfair in the *Pall Mall Gazette's* saying that it considered it indecent—some half dozen critics were called upon to state their views on the question. In the action against *Vanity Fair* the evidence of journalists present at the first representation will, similarly, be brought forward. Some of these gentlemen have, oddly enough, been subpœnaed for the plaintiff; but it is quite certain that the testimony of all of them will tell in favor of the defendant. If any one could, by chance, be found who did not think the representation of "Vert-Vert" indecent he would be ashamed to say so publicly in the witness box. The manager has probably been deceived by the fact that some of the papers decided to take no notice of his performances. He has misconstrued silence into approval. Cobbett once said, very irreverently, that if he could bring all the newspaper writers of London together in Hyde Park, and show the public by what manner of men it allowed itself to be led, the power of the press would from that moment be destroyed. Nearly all the theatrical critics of the London press will really be collected in Westminster Hall when the case of Fairlie against *Vanity Fair* is tried; but, spite of Cobbett's amusing and oft-quoted dictum, it may be doubted whether the spectacle will have any effect either in increasing or in diminishing their influence. Probably the case will be decided less by the evidence of the critics than by that of the late examiner of plays, Mr. Donne, and of the present examiner, Mr. Pigott. These officials could not have thought the representation of "Vert-Vert" wholly intolerable, or they would have forbidden it and closed the theatre. On the other hand, it is no secret that Mr. Donne objected to certain portions of it, and that, at this moment, the manager of the Globe is only trusted with a license from month to month, which, in case of too flagrant impropriety, would not be renewed.

THE NEW OPERA BOUFFE.

In the end, whatever verdict may be pronounced, the mere publication of the evidence will, I think, have a good effect in bringing certain managers into well-merited contempt. Public attention has of late, in several quarters, been drawn to a style of performance in which the drama is nothing, the costumes and those who wear them everything. The costumes themselves, too, leave much to be desired; nor can their scantiness be accounted for by the costliness of the materials alone. Already a strong reaction against the opera-bouffe mania seems to have set in; so at the Criterion Theatre where Lecocq's "Prés St. Gervais" has been lately brought out, in an English translation the work is described in the bills not as an "opera bouffe," (its original designation,) but as an "opera comique." In fact, the latter title is the more appropriate of the two. The music of "Les Prés St. Gervais" reminds one more of Auber than of Offenbach; the libretto more of Scribe than of Meilhac and Halévy. No less than four operas of Lecocq are at this moment being played in London. In many respects the last produced of the four is the best of all. It is not so full of striking tunes as the familiar (I wish I could add "but by no means vulgar") "Madame Angot;" but a stream of graceful melody runs through it from beginning to end, and every piece in the score is the work of an artist.

S. E.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

AN UNEQUAL FIGHT.

The Troy *Times* says that on Sunday last a long and desperate fight occurred in mid-air between a pigeon and a sparrow. For a time the pigeon stood his ground, but after a few minutes he did his best to get away; but the sparrow "went" for him, and attacked the pigeon rapidly and spitefully, making the feathers fly. It looked like the greatest cowardice to see the pigeon driven by a bird not much more than a tenth his size.

A COUPLE OF CONUNDRUMS.

The Boston *Globe* inquires: "Have you noticed that in all the estimates of the cost of living given us, the cost of the clothes of the 'man of the house,' is almost invariably set down at $300 or thereabouts, and that that of the madam's varies from $800 to $3,000? A singular fact, is it not?"

And the Toledo *Blade* rejoins: "True enough. But when it costs three times as much to clothe a woman as it does to clothe a man, why is it that everybody expects the woman to labor for less than half the wages which the man receives for the same work?"

NOT A GOOD SPELLER.

An Episcopal church lately employed one of its members to order a bell to be cast in Toronto, with the motto upon it, "Merry Christmas." In due time the article was made and delivered; but imagine the chill which dashed the benignity of that committee when it was uncovered, and the inscription, which had been given to the agent verbally, was seen to read, "Mary Cristmast." The best nerve among them broke the spell of silence by refusing to accept the job. Whereupon the other party produced a written order in the agent's hand to prove that he had "followed copy." The committee concluded to hush up the affair of the bell. The agent has been elected Mayor of the city.

THE ICE CROP OF MAINE.

Most of the ice harvested in Maine last year was of an excellent quality, especially the Kennebec ice, which ran from fourteen to twenty inches in thickness. Its actual cost to cut and house was twenty-five cents a ton on an average. Including the cost of buildings the cost per ton did not exceed $1 30. When housed, the shrinkage on ice is estimated at fifteen per cent. While the total ice product of Maine amounted to 800,000 tons, probably not more than one-half of the entire crop has been sold this year, from which has been realized a total value of about $1,000,000. Of the Kennebec ice product there has been shipped in round numbers about 300,000 tons, which has required over 700 sail of vessels to transport it. This leaves some 300,000 tons unsold, to be held over until another season.

WAGGING ANOTHER BONE.

A New-Hampshire school teacher lately was questioning one of his classes upon the anatomy of the human body, and, standing upon one foot and swinging the other foot and limb, he inquired how many bones he was moving. Several incorrect answers were given at first, but after it had been answered correctly the question was asked if any of the scholars thought differently. A little fellow, not yet in his teens, raised his hand immediately, signifying that he disagreed with his schoolmates, and the teacher, repeating the question, "How many bones was I moving?" was astonished to hear the little chap increase the proper number by one, in the same breath giving as his reason: "You were moving your jaw-bone, too."

A "DOMESTIC" MAN.

A divorce case was heard before a referee at Portsmouth, the other day, in which a wife of sixty-five years, Sarah H. Poole by name, sought to sever the bonds which bind her to James Poole, a frisky youth of sixty-six. Sarah, when she took up with the youthful James, was the widow of a clergyman. The grounds upon which the separation is sought are that she has suffered great unkindness and extreme cruelty from James, inasmuch that he assumed against her wish the duties of the household, taking charge of the fires and undertaking to mix the dough and cook the food of his Sarah. Sarah, not being a follower of the strong-minded, remonstrated, when James became unkind and cruel. As he continued to sit in and lounge around the kitchen, Sarah asks to have the bonds severed so that each one can cook their own dinner.

A SAD INCIDENT.

A touching scene of grief is briefly described by an Indiana paper, as taking place at Cloverport, on the Ohio River, half way between Evansville and Louisville. A Mr. Price and his wife went up to Louisville, in good part for the purpose of purchasing Christmas presents for their children. While in Louisville Mrs. Price became suddenly ill and died. There was no telegraph or means of communication by which to send word to the family at home of the terrible affliction. On Thursday the river steamer Morning Star brought down the father with the dead body of his wife. The children, full of joyful expectation, were assembled at the dock to meet their parents. The distress of Mr. Price on seeing them was so great that he fell into a swoon. The scene, when the terrible truth was made known to the children, was terrible to the spectators, so sudden was the transition from gladness to utter desolation. It will be a sad Christmas to that family.

A COOL NEGRO THIEF.

The book store of E. M. Conner, in Savannah, Ga., was the scene of a daring robbery about noon one day recently. Miss Kate Conner, a girl fifteen years old, had been left in charge of the store. Having occasion to do some writing she stepped to the desk, and a negro fellow, nearly grown, slipped in the door and concealed himself in rear of the show-counter and contiguous to the money-drawer, which he very quietly rifled of its contents, and remained crouched, awaiting an opportunity to escape. At that moment a gentleman entered the store to make a purchase, and the young lady went behind the counter to wait upon him. Seeing the negro there secreted she stooped down and took hold of him, when the scoundrel grasped her by the throat and pulled her to the floor. She was unable to scream or make any alarm, and the gentleman was at a loss to account for the sudden disappearance of the young lady from view, until the negro emerged from behind the counter and ran off down the street. He made pursuit, but the villain made his escape. An investigation showed that he had choked Miss Conner severely, and had dragged her almost the entire length of the counter before he released his hold of her throat, leaving her speechless.

MAMMOTH COAL VEIN.

For some time past the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have been in search of a mammoth coal vein in Schuylkill County, Penn., and, at last, this wonderful vein has been reached at the company's Norwegian shaft, between Pottsville and St. Clair, at a depth of over 1,900 feet. Following is a description of the veins as they were found, taken from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*: "The Seven-foot Vein, which is the upper member of the Mammoth, was found to be thirteen and one-half feet thick, and of excellent coal. Underneath this vein there are seven feet of slate, three and one-half feet of good coal, four feet of slate, two feet of good coal, sixteen feet of slate containing iron-ore balls, and six feet of carbonaceous iron ore, or Black Band. Then comes the Mammoth Vein, twenty-one feet thick, next one and a half feet of partition slate, and under this it is thought there is a nine-foot vein of coal. Below this, it is believed, comes the solid rock. Besides the Red Ash Veins, which will be worked, and of which no mention has been made in this article, there are the following white and gray ash coals: Primrose, fourteen feet deep; Seven-foot Vein, thirteen and one-half feet deep, and the Mammoth, twenty-four feet deep, making a total depth of forty-eight and one-half feet of coal."

STRANGE DOINGS IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

The Utica *Herald* relates the following as having occurred in Cattaraugus County, this State: A respectable business man residing in Cortland County, was engaged to be married to a young lady in Olean, Cattaraugus County. The wedding day was fixed and the guests were assembled at the house of the young lady's parents. The groom was delayed while en route to Olean, but he telegraphed to the family to retain the guests until his arrival, about three hours later than the appointed time. It appears that a number of the young men of Olean were envious of the Cortland man, and did not like the idea of a stranger carrying his intended bride away from them. They went to the depot at the hour for the arrival of the train, met the expectant groom, induced him to drink drugged liquor, and when he had become sufficiently intoxicated to suit their vile purposes, he was presented to the bride, her parents and the guests. The bride's parents ordered the groom from the house, and the wedding festivities were broken up. Not content with what they had done, the conspirators employed five or six negroes to prepare a coat of tar and feathers and give the groom a ride upon a rail. The victim was taken back to the saloon, more liquor was poured into him, and while the orgies were going on the negroes appeared, hustled the insensible Cortland man out of doors, applied tar and feathers to his hair, face, and long whiskers, and then rode him upon a rail. When the scoundrels had finished their fiendish game the stranger was left to himself. The facts were subsequently made known to the young lady and her parents, and the arrangements for the wedding were rearranged and the couple were made happy as soon as the Cortland man had recovered from the effects of the dastardly outrage that had been committed upon him.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

AMONG THE BOOK STORES.

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Mr. Carleton once more offers to his patrons one of the best selections of Christmas gift-books, in addition to his own standard publications, and a large array of general literature is thus collected at his store under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which has its own special attractions. Among the more essentially holiday books is the beautiful work known as Goethe's *Heroines*, magnificently illustrated with original drawings by Kaulbach; *Beauties of English Landscape*, by Birket Foster; *Don Quixote, Paradise Lost*, and Dante's *Inferno*, with Gustave Doré's illustrations. Also,

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THE AUBURN PRISON FIRES.

CONVICT INCENDIARIES AT WORK—THREE ATTEMPTS ON SATURDAY TO FIRE THE SHOPS.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Dec. 19.

At about noon to-day many citizens were startled at observing clouds of black smoke ascending from the Auburn State Prison, and, although no fire alarm was sounded, it was not long before almost the entire Fire Department was hurrying to the scene. On arriving at the prison gates some difficulty was encountered in gaining admission, but as the fire, which was then plainly distinguished, increased in fury the gates were thrown open by order of the officials, and the department, with all its accoutrements, entered and attached hose to the various hydrants within the inclosure, while several of the outside hydrants were also brought into requisition.

On entering the inclosure a scene of activity and confusion was witnessed, the excited spectators, convicts, keepers, and guards being apparently bewildered by the magnitude of the threatened conflagration. The long narrow brick building, situated in the extreme northern part of the inclosure, extending east and west some 200 feet, was enveloped in a thick cloud of black smoke, and, being literally packed with unbraided flag and finished work of the collar company, was in imminent danger of total destruction. As yet but about fifty or sixty feet of the building was in flames, and the fire seemed to be wholly confined to the under side of the roof.

It threatened, if its progress were not impeded, to consume the manufactory of the collar company, and the hame storage shop of Hayden, Letchworth & Smith on the west, and the cigar shop on the east. This was the same locality where an unsuccessful attempt was made to fire the prison a short time ago.

The Fire Department, under the direction of Chief Engineer Morris, soon had seven streams deluging the building. The thick, suffocating smoke caused by the burning flagging made it extremely disagreeable, and its inhalation by the firemen caused many to cease their efforts, and they were relieved by fresh squads.

While the fire on this side of the inclosure was thus being fought so manfully, a new cause for alarm was occasioned by the report that the tailor shop on the south side of the yard had been set on fire. A huge pile of convicts' clothing had been placed in the centre of the floor, and ignited. In a few minutes longer this building also would have been in flames; but as it was, a few buckets of water were sufficient to quench it.

Hardly had we emerged from the tailor shop before cries of another fire were heard, and a crowd was seen rushing toward the State shop, from which smoke was issuing. On entering, a large pile of boxes and shavings erected in the form of a pyramid in the centre of the room, second floor, was discovered in flames, and after considerable exertion extinguished. Subsequent to this, every convict in the prison, with a few trustworthy exceptions, was confined in his cell.

The attention of all was then once more directed to the burning collar shop, the falling in of a large portion of the roof enabling the firemen to get at the root of the fire. By dint of incessant labor for a half hour longer, the firemen conquered, and, as we write, every spark has been extinguished. It was a narrow escape for the State Prison. The precautionary measures to prevent escapes were perfect, an extra posse of guards being detailed as "wall sentinels."

It was only last week that we reported two separate attempts to burn the prison, which were unsuccessful. To-day's operations clearly indicate that there is a conspiracy afloat among the convicts to burn the prison. The first two attempts alarmed the insurance agents to such an extent that they discussed the policy of canceling all insurance on State property, and to-day's events will doubtless decide the matter.

The Flag Collar Company is comprised of Messrs. C. C. Durrant, W. H. Meaker, and Horatio Robinson, who, with the exception of the cigar company and the State, are the only losers to any considerable amount. J. H. Ingersoll, the convict millionaire, is employed in their shop. To prevent a recurrence of the events of to-day the utmost vigilance will have to be exercised by the authorities.

A convict detected skulking behind the hame shop with matches about his person was discovered and is now confined safely. Frisbie, a Sing Sing transfer, whose crime was arson, has been confined in his cell for two or three days past for punishment, but to-day was discovered at liberty in the yard, having been released in some unaccountable manner. It is believed he had a hand in to-day's occurrences, and he was immediately placed in close confinement.

The stock of the Prison Cigar Company, whose shop adjoins the collar company's, was injured considerably by smoke. Dr. Barber, the contractor, estimates the loss to the cigar company at $10,000; insurance, $6,000. The loss on buildings sustained by the State will doubtless approximate $5,000 or $6,000. It is believed no escapes have been made, and the convicts will be kept in their cells until to-morrow. From the State's supplies the heroic firemen were furnished with refreshments, and on leaving each company was presented with two boxes of cigars. The loss to the collar company cannot now be accurately estimated. It is partially covered by insurance.

A TENNESSEE CARPET-BAGGER.

The following veracious story we find in the Nashville *Banner* of Friday: "Among the passengers who arrived on the Decatur train a day or so ago was a lady, accompanied by seven children. She retired to the ladies' waiting-room until the Louisville train was ready to depart. Setting down a huge traveling satchel, she produced a good substantial meal, and all sat down in a circle around it and partook of a hearty dinner. In a few minutes, the train being ready to start, she shut the lid of the satchel and started to the car. As she was about to step on board the train she missed one of the children, and immediately raised a howl, which startled every one within hearing distance. Rushing back into the waiting-room, she searched under the seats, behind the door, and even invaded the sanctum of the ticket agent, but without success; the child could not be found. While thoughts of a second Charlie Ross abduction case flashed through her mind, she heard a feeble cry seemingly coming from within the confines of the satchel. Hastily opening it, the missing child was found seated in one corner, crying piteously, while in one hand it held a huge slice of cheese and a cracker, after which it had crawled into the satchel. A smile of joy overspread the countenance of the mother as she pressed the little one to her heart, and at last accounts the young individual was still partaking of its lunch."

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.

REV. JAMES M. KING'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH SINCE ITS FOUNDATION IN 1861—ITS RAPID GROWTH SINCE THE WAR—THE PRESENT EDIFICE—FULL LISTS OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, though less than fifteen years old, is to-day one of the most promising of its denomination in the northern part of the City. Its founders were clergymen and laymen of zeal and liberality, who foresaw the growth of the up-town wards, and had confidence enough in the future to invest largely in a struggling enterprise. Most of them were members of the Methodist City Missionary Society, and two of their number, Rev. Drs. W. H. Ferris and Daniel Curry, were Pastors of leading churches in the New-York Conference. It was to the efforts of the two latter that the negotiations for the conveyance of the church property were successfully concluded. This last consisted of a small mission building and the lots upon which it stood. The whole was purchased of a Baptist society for $12,000. On the 20th of August, 1861, the transaction was ratified by the congregation, then numbering about twenty members. The following certificate of incorporation was signed on the same date:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—We, the undersigned, two of the members of the church, hereinafter mentioned, do hereby certify that on the 10th day of July instant the male persons of full age belonging to a church wherein divine worship is celebrated, according to the rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and not already incorporated, met at the place of public worship heretofore occupied by the said church in the City of New-York, in said county, for the purpose of incorporating themselves, and did then and there elect, by a plurality of voices, Robert L. Darragh, Charles Cheney, Thomas Keller, R. M. Husted, Thomas Nicholson, W. W. Cornell, J. O. Fowler, H. J. Baker, and George T. Morrow as Trustees of the said Church, and the said persons did then and there also determine, by the like plurality of voices, that the said Trustees and their successors should forever hereafter be called and known by the title or name of "The Trustees of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New-York."

Witness our hand and seals this 13th day of July, 1861.

WILLIAM HARNED,
THOMAS NICHOLSON.

In presence of JAMES MARRINER.

The first settled Pastor of the church was Rev. Elon Foster. His connection with the society lasted for nearly two years, during which the membership gradually increased, mainly through accessions from the down-town districts. The character of the neighborhood, which at first was almost a wilderness, underwent a corresponding change at the same time. The forlorn shanties which adorned the rocks and constituted nurseries of dirt and disease, were torn down, and the ground leveled to the surface of the surrounding streets; rows of elegant brown-stone residences took the place of the tumble-down rookeries in which the former inhabitants lived, and by the close of the war it was difficult to recognize the Twenty-second Ward of ante-bellum times. The Church shared largely in this growth, and although the congregation was in great part migratory, its members and influence steadily increased. In 1863 Rev. Alexander McLean, now of Hudson, N. Y., was appointed to the pastorate. He remained with the society but one year, and then gave way to Rev. Thomas Lodge, at present in charge of the Twenty-fourth Street Church in this City. During the incumbency of the latter, the entire previous indebtedness of the society was canceled. Rev. Charles E. Harris, of the Alanson Church, followed in 1866, occupying the pulpit of St. John's until May of the year succeeding. The number of pupils at that time was fully 200, and of teachers twenty-five. Rev. George C. Ezra, who succeeded to the pastorate in 1867, officiated for two years. Rev. William Goss, his successor, was appointed to the charge in May, 1868. His was the first of the three-year terms which had been licensed by the preceding General Conference. It continued throughout the years 1869-'70-'71, terminating in the Spring of 1872. Early in the second year of his ministry, the proposal of building a new church began to be agitated. A resolution to that effect was passed by the congregation in February, 1870. At this meeting Messrs. Alfred T. Serrell, Wilbur F. Martin, and Samuel Cochran were appointed a Building Committee, authorized to receive subscriptions for the new edifice. In one day over $20,000 was raised for this purpose. Ground was broken on the 18th of April, 1871. Meantime Rev. A. D. Vail had been assigned to the pastorate. Under his care the Sunday-school, which had always been one of the most cherished departments of the Church's work, reached a high state of discipline. Shortly after his installation the old building was removed from its former site, and the foundations of the present church laid in its place. The lecture-room was completed and occupied in the latter part of October. On the 26th of May, 1871, the Building Committee passed over the completed structure to the Trustees. The dedication services were celebrated on Sunday, the 28th of May. Bishop E. S. Janes preached at 10:30 A. M., Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., at 3 P. M., and the late lamented Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., in the evening. The offerings of the people on this occasion were about $30,000.

The present structure is plain but massive in its proportions, the front being constructed of Belleville brown stone, with Ohio sandstone trimmings, and the rear of brick. Heavy molded pillars are ranged on either side of the porch, with a row of stained glass windows above. Through these the rear galleries of the interior are lighted. The auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1,200, is finished in chestnut and black walnut, and abundantly provided with all the latest inventions in the way of heating, ventilation, &c. The total estimated value of the building and property is $125,000. Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, of No. 1,267 Broadway, were the architects. This church was erected with the express determination that it should depend for support upon the voluntary contributions of the people, and not upon pew rental. The plan for carrying out this idea appears upon a card printed for circulation, and which reads as follows:

YOU ARE WELCOME.

A free church, supported by voluntary contributions. "And they shall not appear before the Lord empty; every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which he hath given thee."

A free church, good enough for both rich and poor, and not too good for either. "Of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation, he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him."

A free church, where families are allowed to select and retain regular sittings. "Come thou and all thy house." "But as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

A free church, where, at the times of public service, officers will be in attendance to show strangers and others to seats. "Come thou with us, we will do thee good."

The system has more than met the expectations of its projectors, and despite the general financial depression, which occurred at a critical period in the history of the Church, and the many changes in the membership by removals, &c., its monetary affairs have moved with so little friction that the wisdom of the plan, in this case, has been fully vindicated.

The Sunday-school is under the superintendence of Messrs. A. G. Newman and Wilbur F. Martin, with Prof. J. A. Gillett as normal instructor. For genuine discipline and thorough instruction this school has a deserved pre-eminence. With an increasing attendance upon the public and social services and a deepening interest in Christian labor and vital personal experience, and with weekly accessions by letter and by conversions, the present religious condition of the Church is most encouraging.

The present number of adult members is 250, and of Sunday-school scholars nearly 300.

The following are the officers of the society for the current year:

Trustees—William F. Martin, President; A. T. Serrell, Treasurer; J. A. Gillett, Secretary; A. G. Newman, James Culgin, Charles Daly, J. W. Lyon, George Crouch, D. T. Williams.

Stewards—Joseph Miller, A. W. Serrell, N. W. Smith, A. B. Smith, John Erskine, E. P. Potts, James Erskine, William A. Stoney.

Class Leaders—E. P. Potts, J. Miller, A. T. Serrell, A. G. Newman, W. S. Gilmore.

REV. JAMES M. KING.

The present Pastor of St. John's Church is Rev. James M. King. He was born in Girard, Erie County, Penn., March 18, 1839. His father, Rev. Elijah King, was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers, being ordained by Bishop Francis Asbury, the first American Methodist Episcopal Bishop. Mr. King graduated from the Wesleyan University in the Summer of 1862. From the time of his graduahim until the Spring of 1866 he had charge of the Department of Natural Science in the Fort Edward Institute, where his brother, Rev. J. E. King, D. D., is Principal. From 1866 to 1868, in addition to teaching, he preached regularly in appointments near his home, assigned him by the Troy Conference, into which he had been admitted on trial. In April, 1868, he left teaching, and was stationed at the North Second Street Church, in the City of Troy, which pastorate he held for three years. He spent several months of the year 1870 in traveling in the Old World. In April, 1871, he was stationed at Saratoga Springs, where he also remained three years. Mr. King was transferred to the New-York Conference in April last, and stationed at St. John's Church, where he preached his first sermon on the morning of Sunday, the 26th of April.

SERMON BY THE PASTOR YESTERDAY MORNING.

At the close of the usual Sunday morning services at St. John's M. E. Church, yesterday, the Pastor, Rev. James M. King, preached the following sermon from the text:

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.—John, viii., 32.

Many of the Jews, at the time these words came from Jesus' lips, had been convinced by his previous utterances and works that He that sent Him was with Him. "Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on Him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. They answered Him, we be Abraham's seed, and were never in bondage to any man; how sayest thou, ye shall be made free? Jesus answered them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin."

There are thoughts connected with this utterance of the Saviour in the text which we will try and develop, viz.: A knowledge of the truth may be secured. This knowledge is of two kinds—mental and experimental. The experimental knowledge alone makes free. And finally, what is the essential truth, the experimental knowledge of which makes free? The term truth has a varied and extended signification in the inspired Word. It means veracity, fulfillment, substance, the Scriptures as a revelation, the Messiah, the gospel of Jesus. In fact, the Bible is so full of Christ's presence, power, and glory, that when we have exhausted language in trying appropriately to name it, we must inevitably come back, and, standing before the doors of its treasure house of infinite wisdom, exclaim, "The Truth!" Now, Jesus says we shall know the truth, and His promise puts an end to all debate as to the possibility of securing this knowledge. But this knowledge may be secured as a mental acquisition alone. A knowledge of history, language, of the different branches of science, may be acquired without producing any worthy effect upon the heart or life. We may know the truth as a mass of doctrines and commands, and yet not be conscious of their appeal to our reason, or of the assent of our understanding. We may know the Gospel of Christ just as we know the record of the period in which he lived, because we are not willing to be ignorant of events with which other men are familiar. We may know Christ in such a way as a historical character, that as much love, and confidence, and charity, and faith will come to us from Tiberius and Pilate as from Him. Mere intellectual acquisition of the truth will not of itself impart freedom to the heart or life.

But there is a knowledge of the truth as different from the merely mental burdening of memory with facts, and dates, and doctrines, as the spring and spirit in a living body are from the mechanical movements of a skeleton. The "new man which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness," obtains his knowledge of the truth by a different process. He experiments, complying with the conditions of the experiment. He verifies, he proves, he possesses. He takes heed to the examples and experience of the woman of Samaria, of the once blind Bartimeus, of Saul, of regenerate men about him. And behold! the truth comes to be the pervading principle of action with him: it enthrones itself as dictator upon his inmost thoughts; it takes up its residence with the soul of his moral being; it becomes the fountain of his emotions, and the mainspring of his life and conduct. This is knowing the truth experimentally. This kind of knowledge of the truth alone makes free. To be sure, we must become possessed of the facts of the Christian history, and the doctrines of its teachers. These are the bones for the body of holiness; but the feelings and the hopes constitute the noble and prophetic in us, and it is to these that the truth mainly addresses itself. And unless a man recognizes this fact, he may be a depository of the lore and languages of antiquity, and yet have the alphabet to learn in the dialect of the Spirit; for "the things of God knoweth no man but the Spirit of God."

If the truth is to make us free, it implies that we are in bondage. This is virtually reaffirming the depravity and guilt of the human soul, and at the same time a proffer to free us from the condemnation of guilt. It was a maxim of the Jews "That no man was free but he who exercised himself in the meditation of the Law." The Gospel maxim is that no man is truly free but he in whose heart the power of sin is destroyed by the knowledge and obedience of the truth, for "whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin." But the modern as well as the ancient Pharisees say, "We were never in bondage to any man, how sayest thou, ye shall be made free?" and with equal truth. A recital of their history proved a continuous bondage. The history of every unregenerate man is a recital of unbroken bondage, of a more humiliating nature than Roman or Egyptian, because the slave has become so abject that he sighs for the flesh-pots of Egypt and is pleased with the music of his clanking chains; and all the time he says, "I was never in bondage to any man." Were you not? Are you not? Try to move and see if you are not shackled. Try in your own strength to move toward God and righteousness. Try to disobey your Master and see what progress you will make. But the bondman says, "I prefer to use my liberty in rejecting God and righteousness." Oh! out of your own mouth are you convicted, for "whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin." Every pang of conscience, every suit at law, every oath, every theft, every unhallowed affection, every gratified lust, every unholy ambition, proves man to be a slave beyond the power of self-emancipation. The fact of indifference to the claims of the truth while the soul is conscious of its guilt, is an appalling proof of the mystic depths of human corruption, of the terrific nature of human bondage, and of the imperative necessity which exists of some omnipotent aid which can counterwork this corruption, and break this bondage by an operation more profound, and more pervading, and more perpetual than depravity itself.

Wier, one of our most eminent American artists, selected for the subject of his picture that now adorns the rotunda of our nation's Capitol, "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims." For weary months he faithfully labored at what he designed to make his masterpiece, the perpetual monument of his fame at the fountain of his country's law. The work was completed; he felt it to be a failure, and critics were summoned to point out the defects that he might remedy them. They studied it, and subjected it to the severest criticism. The mechanical part was satisfactory; the coloring was the perfection of the art; the grouping was appropriate; the outlines of the faces were symmetrical, but they were expressionless. Wier was not Christ's freeman, and his heart and hand were fettered; and refused to paint a Pilgrim Puritan countenance. He felt, however, that to thus fail was failing in a life-work. He set himself about a preparation for attempting the work again. He must master those faces. He goes to history and studies the times and lives of these men who founded a nation in prayer. He studied the causes that drove these men from homes of luxury, homeless, to a foreign wilderness. For a time he looked upon them as fanatics, and such they were if those faces upon his canvas told the truth; but he felt that there was a lie somewhere covered with his paints. As he studied, light and truth began to dawn upon his soul. His desperation was too great not to be honest. He found the philosopher's stone of his search. These men were embarking, willing exiles for the truth, and the liberty that it demands. Wier became a Christian, and then he did his work. Until then he knew nothing of the greatness underlying the religious principle that made those simple Christians heroes. His heart was now free, and that unfettered his hand. Then he took the pencil, and from his heart put upon the canvas countenances that tell how men look who prefer to be Christ's freemen than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. And there to-day, in the dome of the Capitol of the freest nation on the globe, is not only the monument of the artist's fame, but an illustration of the Divine utterance that the knowledge of the truth makes free.

The experimental knowledge of the truth banishes guilt and sin, which are always associated with fear and dread. It calms the cares of life and robs dissolution of its terror. It shows that all the tangled mazes in experience are the result of looking on the wrong side of the embroidery of human life. It shows that all things are managed by infinite wisdom and love. It assures us that in the midst of a sin-cursed world, to live may be to us Christ, and to die everlasting gain. An experimental knowledge of the truth makes free from the bondage of merely human views and introduces man into the broad province of ideas world wide in their grasp, and extending back to creation's dawn. Bacon, the Columbus of philosophy, in his works, in a spirit of deepest reverence and devout affection, speaks of the Christian revelation of truth as the foundation, the crown, and the end of all other knowledge. And in his rich thoughts upon the works of God confesses that they derive all their grandeur from light emanating from His Word.

A few Jewish Rabbis translated the Pentateuch as the first book ever translated into another language; and while emancipating literature, they translated humanity's emancipation proclamation also in the promise of a Great One to come, who was to crush the serpent's head and deliver man from the bondage of a mighty spiritual adversary. The truth in its purity was preserved alone in the Jewish idea of a Messiah to come. It grew brighter from age to age, the mind of man breaking more and more the withs that bound it, until finally it stood forth fully revealed in the Incarnate Son of the Highest upon Calvary. "And it was written over Him, in letters of Greek and Latin and Hebrew, This is the King of the Jews." What Pilate wrote in derision of the Jews, and for the accommodation of the assembled crowd speaking different languages, contained a higher significance than he did intend, or could have intended. The three highest civilizations are here found meeting in these languages in the cross of Christ. And henceforth they die as spoken languages, that they may embalm the truth that the "desire of all nations" has come. The Truth has become Incarnate, and man intellectually and morally may be free. And now while at the foot of the cross, we come to consider what is the one essential truth, the experimental knowledge of which possesses the power to make us free. And here is just the place to ask the question. We have seen prophecy, and law, and types, and shadows, and languages, terminating abruptly here. And what do we see here? The man who said, a short time before, to a few believing Jews "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," hanging upon the middle cross between two malefactors. "Christ crucified;" "the power of God and the wisdom of God;" and this power and wisdom consisting in the fact that He is the Son of God. This is the essential truth. We must confess that Jesus is the Son of God as the condition of freedom. There is no salvation for those to whom this truth is revealed, without the divinity of Christ is both believed and felt, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son," and again, "He that believeth on Him is not condemned; but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only-begotten Son of God." Therefore, says the beloved John, the apostle of Christ's divinity: "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." "For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." The Son makes free, then, and He is the truth. Knowing the truth, then, is knowing Jesus as the Son of God. He was the truth made flesh.

The most vital and transcendent truth which the universe holds, which eternity can show, is here presented—God incarnate in Christ—and belief in this truth is the magic power that constitutes man not only a moral freeman but a son of God. "For as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe."

The emancipating power of this truth of sonship is made to us wisdom by enlightening us, and thus freeing the mind; righteousness by justifying us, and thus freeing us from the law; sanctification by purifying us, and thus freeing our hearts; redemption by the union of them all, thus purchasing us into blessed immortality. The Omnipotent arm can now be moved; justice can now be appeased; mercy can now be felt, because Immanuel, God with us, has married the human to the divine. Do we who are here to-day, in a temple made with hands, dedicated to the service of the truth, know the truth experimentally? Has it made us free? If so, let us "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." If not, let me entreat you to "Buy the truth, and sell it not." If need be, sell all that thou hast, but "Buy the truth."

AN ILLINOIS VENDETTA.

BLOODY QUARREL IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY —SIX VICTIMS ALREADY, AND MORE TO COME.

A telegram from Cairo, Ill., Dec. 15, to the Chicago *Times* conveys the following:

"Having just returned from Cartersville, Williamson County, Ill., I will communicate to your readers the story which I heard and the facts which I saw. The terrible narrative may not be accurate in all its details, as I gathered it in fragments from divers sources, but in the main it is true. And few, I fear, will be able to realize the awful situation which the citizens of this unfortunate town are now in from the best account I shall be able to give. About one year ago a dispute arose between two families concerning the measurement of some grain. The difference between them was about fifteen bushels. Out of this dispute grew a fight. In this fight it is said that Sisney used a shovel. The Bulliners left, but soon returned armed with guns. Sisney ran into a field, but was pursued and shot through the leg. He fell and his pursuers retired, supposing they had killed their man. Out of this grew a lawsuit, which was indecisive. And out of this lawsuit grew a second fight with clubs, stones, &c., in which one party was made up principally of Sisneys, Russells, and Hendersons on one side, and the Bulliners, Cranes, and Hinchcliffs on the other. At this time it is said that Sisney and one of his sons were terribly punished. No one was killed, but a spirit of revenge on both sides seems to date from this time, the history of which has scarcely a parallel in the annals of crime, and its future horrors none can predict. The first to fall was the old man Bulliner. He was riding alone on the road from Carterville to Carbondale when shots were fired at him from the brush, from the effects of which he died a few hours after. Some weeks passed by, and the next to fall was the old man Henderson. I think he was standing in his own yard, in front of his house. The assassin had apparently concealed himself behind the fence, the fatal shot was fired, and his victim fell and died without a struggle. One had now been killed on each side. But each had left a family of grown boys, who were aided and sympathized with by their friends and neighbors respectively. The war had now but just begun. The next victim was one of the young Bulliners. He was walking along the road. His aunt, an aged lady, was some distance ahead. The shot, which was fired by some unknown hand, killed the young man and seriously wounded the lady, who, it is said, will be a cripple for life. The next man shot was one Ditmore, who is not known to have been connected with the affair further than that he was supposed to be a material witness as to the killing of Henderson. The next to fall was Hinchcliff, who had identified himself with the Bulliner side. He was on horseback, riding toward town. He was shot and killed instantly, and the horse was killed at the same time. Time passed on until between 7 and 8 o'clock last Saturday night, when an unknown assassin in stocking feet crept across the open field and discharged his gun through the front window of Sisney's house. Sisney was at the time seated at a table with a neighbor's son by the name of Hindman, aged about fourteen years, his wife and children being in the room, and near by. Sisney's arm and shoulder were badly shattered, but some hope is entertained that he will recover; but poor Hindman, who had taken no part in the difficulty, fell, his body pierced with thirteen buckshot. The next victim in order now will be on the Bulliner side. In the meantime, a reign of terror prevails. Throughout that whole section of country the inhabitants, without exception, act and talk as though impending danger was at their doors or on their track. I said to one man, "What is your fear? You say you have never taken sides nor expressed any opinion." His reply was, "If I was to be out after dark, I might be mistaken for one of the parties; or if I should happen, though ignorantly, to be in the company of any of the parties, I would be in danger of being hit. The safe way is to stay at home and say nothing, and not go out after dark."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE INFANT ASYLUM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received since last acknowledgment six prettily-dressed dolls for the Infant Asylum from Mrs. R. S. Tucker, a quantity of toys from Mrs. Laight, a note signed "A Friend," announcing that twelve dolls will joyfully toddle up to the Asylum as soon as they are dressed, and a gift from a dear little girl, who lives in Seventy-third street, of five of her precious dolls, beautifully dressed, and a large box containing the interesting "Life of a Doll" in painted blocks. With hearty thanks,

Mrs. BARROW,

No. 39 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, Friday, Dec. 18, 1874.

STREET NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days ago you had an editorial about a telegraph post lying against the side-walk. What of that? Who cares if people break their necks? This is nothing compared with other outrages. See in that same street (Pearl street) over fifteen bridges every day, leading from the stores to the carts, to facilitate loading. If ladies or gentlemen refuse to go up three to five slippery steps every third building between Fulton and John streets, they must as many times wade through the mud or snow. Would the savages of the Fejee Islands stand such an outrage? No. But Americans will. Why? Because in many cases we are a set of fools, with no blood in our veins. Will our next Mayor ever give himself the trouble to abolish this scandal? Don't believe it. What has a Mayor to do with the comfort of the people?

F. D.

THE MISTAKE OF THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

At a recent destructive fire in a country town, a number of the would-be savers of property lost their heads, and as there had not been a fire of any consequence for years in the place, when the call was made for the town fire engine, scarcely any one knew where to find it. Four excited individuals, however, started off with a rope to pull it forth, and arrived at the supposed place of deposit, some distance away, they broke off the hasp of the door, blundered in among wheels and some old lumber in the darkness, and made fast their rope. Then they pulled with a will. The machine yielded, and away they rattled down hill to the conflagration. When close upon it in the full light of the blaze, they were halted by one of the town officials, who demanded:

"Say, my men, who is in such a hurry to be buried?"

"Buried! We're going to put out the fire."

"Put out the fire! Well," said the official, "You won't do it with that old hearse, unless you load her up with water."

The excited quartet turned round and looked at the vehicle behind, when the truth burst upon them. They had in their excitement broken into an old hearse house, and drawn forth, instead of the fire engine, a superannuated old funeral car which stood there, an inky old skeleton, with its rusty black trimmings flapping in the breeze. It was quickly thrust aside by the mortified party, fearing perhaps that they might be called on for a job that they would not willingly be the undertakers of.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daly, J.

Third Monday's motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Dec. 28, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co et al.
17—Caylies et al. vs. Sharpe et al.
22—Embury et al. vs. Sheldon.
23—Worth Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
25—Greaves vs. Young.
Issues of Law and Fact.
138—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters et al.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witt.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.

Nos.
9—Boyd, &c., vs. De la Montagne.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Lesley et al.
231—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
287—Young vs. Gassenheimer, Executor.
1—Kircheis vs. Schloss et al.
14—Amoskeag M'f'g Co. vs. Garner et al.
17—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2364—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. American Cent. Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Ass. of Philadelphia.
825—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Mer. Bank of Canada vs. Union R. R. Trans. Co.
1600—Gondy vs. Poullaine.
1934—Hawes vs. Robinson.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor.
1776—De Martin vs. Associazoni Marittina De Lambunciello.

Nos.
630½—Ocean Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Carll.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Executrix, &c.
2270—Smith vs. Ryttenberg.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
130—Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
992—Shultz vs. Crane et al.
2682—Ernst et al. vs. Derr.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathaway.
2090—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Whiton.
2720—Hermann et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2722—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
2127—Sanches vs. Mer. Mut. Nat. Ins. Co. of S. F.
1943—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
1953—Bonney, Admx., &c., vs. Stewart.
4483—Reid vs. The Mayor.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.

Nos.
4381—Laurie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
2199—Ward vs. Rosenwald.
4067—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor.
4331—Toone et al. vs. The Mayor.
3895—The Mayor, &c., N. Y. vs. Genet.
4245—The People, &c., State of N. Y. vs. Sherwin.
4247—The People, &c., State of N. Y. vs. Central Nat. Bank.
4249—The People, &c., State of N. Y. vs. Bk. of N. A.
1525—Clussman vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 15—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor.
1876—Lawrence vs. The Mayor.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.
1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.
1244—Levy vs. New-York and Harlem R. R. Co.

Nos.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
1098—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
95—Cockroft vs. Harlem Railroad Company.
1101—Harriman vs. Hollister.
793—Stern, Assignee, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company, N. Y.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
Peremptory.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
Ready.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
2288—Quinn vs. The Mayor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Dean et al.
759—Furman vs. Titus.
585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. S. Co.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.
659—Mendelson vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
1133—Brown vs. Fish, Jr., et al.
753—Weiss vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
679—Beamish vs. Drieg.

Nos.
583—Ward et al. vs. Turl et al.
785—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. Morgan.
671—Lediard et al. vs. Lavin.
739—Carrington vs. Ward.
855—Clare vs. Nat. City Bank.
879—Manley vs. Levi.
175—Com. Warehouse Co. vs. Moses et al.
177—Com. Warehouse Co. vs. Conant et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
694—Champovet et al. vs. Cogney.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co., N. Y.

Nos.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.
700—Bleecker vs. Davidson et al.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
696—Emanuel vs. Ward.
716—Heerbrandt vs. Stebbeling.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
742—Longstaff vs. Johnston et al.
781—Robertson vs. Baird et al.
676—Ebernethy vs. Vosbaugh.
848—Blake et al. vs. Bucking.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
890—Carbson vs. Firminick.
901—Pettibone vs. Hart et al.
2180—Harris et al. vs. Nissen.

Nos.
988—Rosenwald et al. vs. Pillot.
930—Mendelson vs. Webb et al.
989—Lellman vs. Lachenmeyer.
993—French et al. vs. Wolff.
997—Smith et al. vs. Loughran.
998—Attraiter vs. Kraft.
909—Thayer vs. Mernisky.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
894—Kastor vs. Lion.
861—Johnson vs. Dimmick.
744—Krutina vs. Clark.
238—Batzer et al. vs. Desendorf.
896—Netter vs. Reis.
785—Knapp vs. Hughes et al.
817—Lee vs. Mason.
904—Bruno vs. Levy.

Nos.
556—Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
937—Dewey vs. Starlight Oil Company.
986—Agart vs. Farley et al.
987—Hecht vs. McGuire.
768—Ruppert vs. Pfuffer.
889—Schultheis et al. vs. Bassett.
1745—Malone et al. vs. Sutton et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1894—Sloane et al. vs. Cooper et al.
1920—Muller vs. Corey.
365—Oliver vs. May.
1608—Joames vs. Evereart.
1670—Goldman vs. Hutkoff et al.
1971—Weith vs. Lichtenstadter.
157—Coleman vs. Worster.
503—O'Brien et al. vs. Dempsey.

Nos.
587—Hazlett et al. vs. Burns.
1832—Leopold vs. Rauth.
1896—Biering vs. Smith.
1887—Reynolds vs. James.
1584—Barnberg et al. vs. Phillipson et al.
1708—Irwin et al. vs. Lazare.
1698—Brown vs. Singer.
1820—Cavanna vs. Mason H. & Organ Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
842—Hornstein vs. Cohen.
2161—Nichols et al. vs. Baun et al.
4510—Streeter vs. Jex.
1806—Smith vs. Jones.
1850—Storm vs. Cottier.
1909—Goodkind et al. vs. Reich et al.
2089—Lowenberg vs. Wood.
1269—Leigh vs. Kent.
1850—Root S. E. Co. vs. Post, Jr.
868—Jeremy vs. Springston.
1489—Frost vs. Healy.
2009—Gutman vs. Everett.
882—Douglas et al. vs. Steinmetz.
2187—Denton vs. Jacobs.
1341—Curiel et al. vs. Yochin et al.
1462—Ullman vs. Mc Croaker.
2242—Jacobson vs. Van Ehren.

Nos.
2214—Drentel vs. Porret.
1968—Newell et al. vs. Staff.
897—Teaney vs. Ullman.
2228—Ripley vs. Dixon.
2252—Kahn vs. Keto.
2302—Sweeney vs. Foran.
2090—Artman et al. vs. Mendle.
1580—Goodrich vs. Blodgett.
1078—Beam vs. Gilmour.
1676—Connolly vs. Houston.
2262—Donohue vs. Burnham.
1782—Byron vs. Daly.
1442—Adams vs. Elliott.
1017—Werdenschlag vs. Johnes.
867—Gillies vs. Sparks.
1747—Davies vs. Conner.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Henry Myers, Samuel M. Cox, Robert Earle, Jr., Joseph F. O'Brien, William Lewis, Robert Painter, Thomas Chrystie, Frank Doeltcher, John Murphy, Thomas McQuade, Robert McKay, Eugene D. Wheelock, John H. Strand, John Parkinson, Charles Wilson, John Conners, violation of the Election laws.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John O'Brien, Anthony Barrett, Amos Clark, rape.
James McBride, Daniel Leary, robbery.
Thomas Keating, Lawrence B. Quirk, robbery.
James Campbell, John Coyle, felonious assault and battery.
James Reilly, felonious assault and battery.

Antonio Salla, felonious assault and battery.
Jacob Jacobson, felonious assault and battery.
John Loughran, grand larceny.
John Mitchell, larceny.
Blanche Smith, larceny.
Karl Kraus, larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Dec. 21: Nos. 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 148, and 151.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 566.—*Clark vs. Iowa City.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Iowa.—This was an action on municipal bonds, and the plea was the statute of limitations. The court divided in opinion on the question whether the statute of limitations ran against the coupons of a bond payable at a future period, against which the statute has not expired. The plaintiff claims that this court has decided this question in favor of this case in other actions, and that it is no longer an open question.

James Grant for plaintiff; Robinson & Patterson for defendants.

No. 105.—*United States Express Company vs. Ware.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This was an action to recover the value of certain gold-dust which the company undertook to transport from Nebraska City to New York, and which was seized by highwaymen while passing through the State of Missouri, in 1864. The defense was the statute of limitations; but the court decided in favor of the loser, and the case comes here, the company assigning error in the ruling as to the statute pleaded, and claiming that there was no negligence in carrying the dust over that portion of Missouri which was traversed by the road used in the transportation, because there had been no marauding there prior to the instance of loss to put the company on notice. J. M. Woolworth for plaintiff in error; C. Briggs for defendant.

No. 109.—*Bosse vs. City of Brownsville.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Texas.—This was an action of trespass to try title to four leagues of land on the Rio Grande. The answer was not guilty, a general denial, and the plea of prescription, together with a cross-claim of $50,000 for valuable improvements made in good faith. The Supreme Court of Texas found the city to be the owner of the land, and ordered the cause dismissed.

It is here claimed that the court below was mistaken in the view they took of the several titles under which the plaintiff claims, which are head-right certificates and surveys, under the City of Matamoras.

Edgar Ketchum for plaintiff in error; Durant & Homer for defendant.

No. 114.—*Peters vs. Schooner Dexter.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Maryland.—This was a case of collision on the Chesapeake Bay on the morning of Nov. 17, 1870, between the schooner Dexter and the schooner Mary Julia. The vessels were meeting "end on," or nearly so; the Dexter ported and the Julia starboarded, and the result was the collision. The court decided that in such a case the Julia should also have ported under the rule, and the decree was accordingly. This ruling is assigned as error here.

R. F. Brent for appellant; Willis and Thomas for appellees.

No. 107.—*French vs. Edwards et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—This was an ejectment suit for land situated in Sacramento. The plaintiff conveyed the land to Trustees upon the condition set forth in the deed, that the conveyance should be void if a certain railroad mentioned in the instrument should not be constructed within two years. The condition failing, the court below held that the legal title passed by the deed did not revert, without a re-entry for the condition broken or other act manifesting an intention to avoid the deed on that ground, and that the title remained vested in the Trustees. It is here claimed that the alleged condition was a mere limitation, and that no re-entry was necessary to revert the estate upon the failure to build the road.

Reynolds & Houghton for plaintiff in error; Lake & McKune for defendant.

No. 115.—*Southern Express Company vs. Caldwell.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee.—This action was brought to recover for the loss of a package of money intrusted to the company for transportation from Jackson to New-Orleans. The loss occurring, the company pleaded that no claim was made within ninety days, provided by the contract, after delivery of the package. This defense was overruled, and judgment was given for the value of the package. It is here urged that there is nothing in the nature of such a limitation as that contained in the express company's receipt which can be said to be in contravention of the law, and it should be sanctioned by the courts.

A claim of the war of 1812, for rations furnished to the "North-western Army," by John H. Piatt, (an uncle of Don Piatt,) of Cincinnati, is about to come before the Supreme Court on appeal from the Court of Claims, the latter court having found that there is due the administratrix a balance of $131,000; but that the action to recover is barred by a private act for the relief of Piatt passed May 8, 1820, which, it is said, was intended to be a final settlement of the claim. It appears that the Government was unable to meet its obligations on Piatt's contract during the war, and that Mr. Monroe, afterward President, then Secretary of War, entered into a parol agreement with Piatt to go on with the delivery of rations, and pledged the good faith of the Government for the fulfillment of his assurances that full compensation should be made at some future day when funds could be raised. At the end of the war the accounting officers knew nothing of the arrangement made by the Secretary of War, and would not undertake a settlement, and Piatt and his representative have been ever since engaged in the effort to get one. Piatt died in the jail limits in Washington, where his debts had thrown him while prosecuting his claim.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Smith vs. Smith—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff. Russell vs. Butler et al.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By C. P. Daly, C. J.

Schloeb vs. Schloeb—Application for divorce granted. Krekeler vs. Thaule—See decision.

By Judge Robinson.

Lucas vs. Lucas—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 19.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7000	Mich. Cen. 7s..	101½	100	North-west. Pf....	59½
1000	Ft. Wayne 2d M.	103	400	do.	56¼
5000	Un. Pa. 1st M...	92¼	100	do.	59⅜
20	Del. & Hud.	116	500	North-western....	44⅜
100	Quicksilver	33¼	600	do.	44¼
44	Wells-Fargo Ex..	82½	600	do.	44⅛
100	A. & P. Tel.	19⅝	300	do....b3.	44⅛
200	do.	19	1600	do.	44
800	N. Y. C. & Hud..	100¾	800	do.	43⅞
500	Erie Railway....s3.	27⅜	1000	do.	43¾
100	do.......b3.	27⅜	400	do.......s3.	43⅝
400	Pacific Mail	36⅝	900	do.	43⅝
100	do....u.r.c.	36⅝	100	do.......s3.	43½
200	do.	36½	1000	do.	43½
200	do.	36⅝	200	do.	43⅝
300	do.	36⅞	100	do.......b3.	43⅝
500	do.	37	900	do.	43⅜
1000	do.	37⅛	700	do.	43⅜
1900	do.	37	700	do.	43½
200	do.	36⅞	300	do.	43⅜
300	no.	36¾	800	do.	43½
500	do.	36⅞	200	do..........c.	43½
200	do.......b3.	37	500	do.	43⅝
300	do.......s3.	36¾	100	C.C.C.& I.s49.u.r.	62
100	do.....u.r.c.	36⅞	400	St. Paul.......s3.	36¼
800	do.	37	100	do.	36⅜
500	do.......b3.	37⅛	200	do.	36½
900	do.	37⅛	200	do.	36⅜
800	do.	37¼	200	do.	36¼
500	do.	37⅛	1100	do.	36⅛
400	do.......s3.	37	100	Erie Railway....	27½
300	do.	37	500	do.	27⅜
200	do.	36⅞	300	N. J. Central....	108
400	do.	36¾	200	Ohio & Miss....	30
500	do.	36⅝	500	do.	29⅞
100	de.......s3.	36¾	500	do.	30
1700	do.	36⅝	600	Tol. & Wab.u.r.c.	24½
1700	do.......s3.	36½	800	do.	24⅝
300	do.	36¾	700	do........u.r.	24⅝
600	do.	36⅞	200	do..........c.	24⅞
1000	West. Un....s60.	81⅝	500	do.......s3.	24⅝
300	do.......s3.	82⅛	500	do......u.r.c.	24¾
200	do.........c.	82⅛	200	do.	24¾
400	do.	82¼	1300	do.	24⅝
800	do.	82⅛	600	do........u.r.	24¾
500	do.	82	400	do........u.r.	24⅝
150	do.	81¾	500	do.......s3.	24½
100	do.	82	100	do.	24¼
100	Lake Shore.....c.	79⅝	700	do.......s3.	24⅛
50	do.	79¼	300	do.	24
1500	do.	79½	400	do.	23⅞
400	do.	79⅜	1200	do.	23¾
100	do.	79¼	200	do.	23⅝
2500	do.	79⅛	400	do.	23¾
200	do.	79¼	200	do.	23⅞
200	do.......b3.	79¼	1000	do.	23¾
300	do.	79⅛	300	do.	23⅝
500	Union Pacific....	34½	500	do.	23½
100	do.	34⅜	100	do......u.r.c.	23½
100	do.......b3.	34½	300	do.	23⅝
400	do.	34¼	100	do.	22⅞
500	do.	34⅛	1000	do.	23
300	do.	34	200	do.	22⅞
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3.	34	400	Del., L. & W....	108⅝
500	C., C. & I. C.	9⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo....	24¾

MONDAY, Dec. 21—A. M.

The weekly Bank Statement of averages compares as follows with that of the previous week and of the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 20, '73.
Loans	$284,903,300	$285,409,800	$256,832,500
Specie	14,218,800	13,619,500	22,149,600
Legal Tenders	49,470,300	47,931,700	44,086,200
Deposits	218,408,000	215,707,800	194,244,500
Circulation	24,804,300	24,731,600	27,209,300
Sub-Treasury balances:			
Coin	$52,784,729	$51,110,463	$51,156,022
Currency	47,182,527	47,425,007	23,072,700

The most remarkable feature of this week's statement is the smallness of the decrease in Specie—only $599,300 in the average—while the exports of Gold coin for the week amount to $2,755,000, besides $258,111 43 in Silver and Silver Bars, and the Customs payments to $1,432,000, against receipts from the Sub-Treasury of $1,359,000 for Called Bonds, $145,000 for Interest, and the $500,000 sold on Thursday. The balance of these items would show an actual loss by the banks of $2,187,000 in Specie, so that the reported average must be a declining one, unless there have been considerable receipts of Coin from some source which does not appear. The decrease of $1,538,600 in Legal Tenders is probably due to continued remittances to the South, as we hear that the westward movement of Money is pretty well over for the season. The falling off in deposits ($2,700,200) exceeds the loss of both kinds of lawful money by about $600,000, so that the Southern shipments must have consisted of national bank notes at least to this extent, although the circulation of our own banks is less than last week by $72,700. The surplus of reserve beyond the 25 ₽ cent. required by national bank rule is $7,624,250, against $9,087,100 in the last preceding statement—a decline of $1,462,850.

The decrease in reserves has so far had scarcely any perceptible effect in the way of reducing the supply of money daily offered to the stock brokers on call loan. Perhaps a few more loans have been made at the extreme rate of five per cent., though the great bulk of the business for the week was at 4@4½, and with the exception of one day, when the money market for about half an hour showed some signs of artificial influence, there has been no approach to scarcity; this, too, at a season of the year when in anticipation of the New-Year disbursements for dividends there is frequently some calling in of money. The leading banks continue their purchases of Government bonds as more profitable than lending money at the current low rates on call.

The following shows the gross earnings of several leading lines of railway to latest dates reported, compared with last year's returns, from Jan. 1:

	Including.	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific	2d week Dec.	$4,764,649	$4,756,138
Bur., C. R. & M.	1st week Dec.	1,119,817	1,061,887
Central Pacific	Month Nov.	13,138,903	12,803,097
C., C., C. & I.	Month Nov.	3,791,777	4,481,928
Ill. Central	Month Nov.	7,135,540	7,564,634
Ind., B. & W.	Month Nov.	1,511,607	1,409,698
Mar. & Cin.	1st week Dec.	1,942,211	2,009,444
Mich. Central	1st week Dec.	7,100,018	7,012,177
Mo., K. & Texas	Month Nov.	2,898,025	3,158,718
Ohio & Miss.	Month Nov.	3,336,086	3,389,746
St. L., A. & T. H.	1st week Dec.	1,123,931	1,247,960
St. L., I. M. & S.	1st week Dec.	2,961,880	2,369,192
Tol., Peo. & War.	1st week Dec.	1,010,208	1,160,269
Tol., Wab. & W.	1st week Dec.	4,868,207	5,410,205
Union Pacific	Month Oct.	8,662,123	8,536,611

These returns, for which we are indebted to the *Financial Chronicle*, show a fair degree of prosperity, especially in the roads of the great West, where there has been a recovery from the effects of last Fall's panic much more decided than we have seen in the Eastern States, and the exhibit would doubtless be still more flattering if we were able to present a comparison of the working expenses, which are understood to have been materially diminished.

The Customs receipts and the gold payments for interest at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the current year have been as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	8,669,601
June	7,608,006	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	16,092,143
August	13,827,030	4,927,700
September	10,618,700	3,654,000
October	10,889,560	3,092,015
Nov. 7	1,549,000	2,554,000
Nov. 14	1,722,700	1,096,700
Nov. 21	1,669,600	873,000
Nov. 28	1,434,600	842,400
Dec. 5	1,858,000	532,000
Dec. 12	1,604,100	452,000
Dec. 19	1,433,000	145,000
Total since Jan. 1	$112,757,308	$64,717,831
Same time 1873	117,950,955	63,001,175
Same time 1872	142,107,313	74,013,194
Gold Dec. 20, 1873....110½	Dec. 21, 1872....111⅝	

The following shows the Imports at the port of New-York for the week, (ending for Dry Goods Dec. 18, and for General Merchandise Dec. 19,) and for the year to date:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Dry Goods	$1,909,748	$878,152	$1,457,291
General Mdse.	5,002,237	4,130,799	5,254,483
For the week	$6,912,075	$5,008,951	$6,711,774
Previous	414,738,364	375,265,180	370,677,386
Since Jan. 1	$421,650,439	$380,274,131	$377,389,160

The Dry Goods included in the above for the same period are:

For the Week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Entered	$1,909,748	$878,152	$1,457,291
Marketed	1,504,636	978,526	1,337,947
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered	$134,354,497	$112,503,138	$104,445,985
Marketed	130,529,574	113,754,112	107,234,270

The exports of Specie for the week ending Dec. 19 were $3,010,111, and for the year to date, $58,545,276.

Gold has been rather quiet all the week, within the range of ½ ₽ cent.—111¼@111¾, closing at 111½. The considerable Specie shipments have been the main support of the market, while the premium has been kept down by sales of long Gold for account of the clique, who still hold a respectable remnant of their former large stock. A depressing influence was also found in the gain of £521,000 Sterling in Bullion by the Bank of England for the week ending on Thursday, and in the easy condition of the London Money market. The half million sold by the Treasury on Thursday was taken at 111.40½ to 111.44.

Sterling Exchange has ruled dull and rather firm at about $4 84¾ for prime sixty-day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight. The nominal rates of the leading drawers have now for rather more than two weeks remained at $4 85½ and $4 90½. American Securities in London are higher since Saturday week by ⅜ ₽ cent. for old 1865s, now quoted at 106⅝@¾, and ⅝ for 1867s, last quoted at 107@⅛. Ten-forties are ⅛ cheaper at 104⅛@¼, and new fives stationary at 103⅛. This advance in the leading descriptions has partially destroyed the former margin for importation, and there is now no sufficient inducement to undertake operations of that character. In our own market there has been an improvement of ½@1 ₽ cent. on a very considerable activity and a steady investment demand, with a general preference for the registered issues.

Among the investment shares there has been an improvement of ¾@1 ₽ cent. in New-Jersey Central. The more solid stocks were only in a slight degree affected by the break-down in Wabash and Pacific Mail on Friday and Saturday. North-western is 3½ ₽ cent. lower for the week, St. Paul 2½, and Union Pacific 1½ ₽ cent.

In our issue of Sunday the types made us say that the purchases of Wabash by the defaulting party amounted to 250,000 shares, instead of 25,000. The business was bad enough without this exaggeration, and was the main cause of the demoralized appearance of the market at the close. The week's trade was marked by unusual efforts at depression, evidenced by the large sales of leading stocks on sellers' option. It was not until Friday and Saturday that these efforts were successful in dislodging any considerable quantity of long stock. In the confusion attending the failure of the broker whose operations were so severely censured on Saturday the bears were very free buyers at the heavy decline.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

Gold receipts	$427,494 40
Gold payments	244,445 29
Gold balance	51,110,542 74
Currency receipts	761,184 09
Currency payments	763,426 52
Currency balance	47,425,007 44
Customs	255,000 00

The Treasury balances at Washington at the close of business on Saturday were: Currency, $14,130,000; coin, $76,730,000; coin certificates outstanding, $21,200,000.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 19, '73.
Gold	111½@111¼@111¾@111½	110½
United States 5-20s, May	116⅝@117¼	114
United States 5-20s, 1867, Jan.	120@120¾	118¾
United States new 5 ₽ cents	112¾@113¼	111½
Central Pacific 6s	95⅝@96@95¾	96
Union Pacific 6s	92@92¼	84¾
New-York Central	102@100¾ ex div.	95⅝
Harlem	131	120¾
Erie	27⅝@26¾@27¾@26⅞@27½	41½
Lake Shore	80⅝@80@80½@79@79¼	75½
Rock Island	101½@100¾	98¼
North-western	47@47½@46⅜@47@43⅝	55¾
North-western Pref.	61½@59½	68¾
St. Paul	38⅝@37⅜@38@35¾@36	40¼
St. Paul Pref.	57¾@56¼@57@56	62½
Wabash	29¾@28½@29@25@26@21@23	50⅜
Union Pacific	35½@34⅝@35⅜@34	30⅜
Ohio & Miss.	31⅛@30⅜@31@29⅜@30	30⅛
Western Union	82⅜@82⅛@81¾@82	73⅛
Pac. Mail	39⅝@38⅝@37½@38@36¼@36⅞	37½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS DEC. 19.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	82¼	81¾	81⅞	82
Pacific Mail	38⅛	36¼	36⅞	37
New-York Central	100¾	100½	100¾	100⅞
Harlem	131½	131½	131	132
Erie	27¾	27¼	27⅜	27½
Lake Shore	79½	79	79⅛	79¼
Wabash	26¾	21	22⅞	23
North-western	45	43⅜	43½	43⅝
North-western Pref.	59½	59⅛	59	59¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅛	35¾	36	36¼
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	56	56	55¾	56
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	29⅜	30	30⅛
Rock Island	101	100¾	100⅝	100⅞
Illinois Central	..	..	97½	98½
Union Pacific	34⅞	34	34	34⅛
C., B. and Quincy	..	..	107	108
Chicago and Alton	..	..	..	105
Chicago and Alton Pref.	..	..	108	112
Panama	..	..	114¾	115½
Pittsburg	..	..	88⅛	88⅜
Morris and Essex	96	95½	96	96½
New-Jersey Central	108	108	107¾	108¼
Del., Lack. and West'n	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	109
Atlantic and Pac. Pref.	16	15⅝	15½	16
Missouri Pacific	..	..	46¾	47
Hannibal and St. Jo.	25	24½	24½	25
Han. and St. Jo. Pref.	34	34	..	34
C., C. and Ind. Central	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅝
Am. Dist. Tel. Co.	..	..	39	40
Atl. and Pac. Tel. Co.	19⅝	19	19	19⅜
Quicksilver	33¼	33¼	33	33½
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	43	46
Adams Express	116	116	116	117
Wells-Fargo Express	83	83	82	83
American Express	..	..	62	62¼
United States Express	..	..	63	63½

Total sales 312,789 shares, including 79,200 Wabash, 63,400 North-western, 57,000 Pacific Mail, 25,100 Lake Shore, 23,850 Western Union, 13,100 Erie, 13,100 St. Paul, 12,800 Ohios, and 15,100 Union Pacific.

The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Six ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The National Broadway Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three Dollars per share*, (of $25 each,) payable Jan. 2.

The Continental National Bank has declared a dividend of *Four ₽ cent.* for the past six months, payable Jan. 4.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank has declared a *Four ₽ cent.* dividend, payable Jan. 2.

The Irving National Bank has declared a dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The East River National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company will be paid at the National Park Bank.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	25	Moss, bales	59
Beans, bbls.	192	Leather, sides	11,808
B. W. Flour, bags	599	Pea-nuts, bags	790
Cotton, bales	5,843	Rice, pks.	44
Flour, bbls.	5,514	Beef, pks.	293
Meal, bags	600	Pork, pks.	1,845
Wheat, bushels	5,500	Cut-meats, pks.	1,223
Corn, bushels	29,560	Lard, tcs.	1,902
Oats, bushels	31,700	Butter, pks.	3,090
Malt, bushels	660	Cheese, pks.	496
Barley, bushels	4,000	Resin, bbls.	3,242
Peas, bushels	309	Spirits Turp., bbls.	55
Seed, bags	50	Crude Turp., bbls.	224
Copper, bbls.	5	Sugar, bbls.	146
Copper, cakes	56	Stearine, pks.	150
Dried Fruit, pks.	730	Skins, bales	31
Eggs, bbls.	419	Sumac, bags	140
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, pks.	2,175
Dressed Hogs, No.	244	Tallow, pks.	354
Hops, bales	227	Tea, pks.	20
Hides, No.	2,409	Tobacco, hhds.	25
Hides, bdls.	298	Tobacco, pks.	196
Horns No.	10,972	Wool, bales	361
Bones, tons	25	Whisky, bbls.	491

ASHES—Quiet; quoted steady. Pots at $6 50, and Pearls at $8 50 ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow is rather slow of sale, yet quoted at 30c.@31c. ₽ lb.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c.; and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Firm and in demand. Sales, since our last, 492 bags Rio, by the Ontario, at 18½c., and 2,015 bags Santos, by the Shepherdess, at 18c., gold. Quotations unchanged.

COTTON—The better grades from Middling upward have been scarce and wanted for early delivery at firm prices. The recent receipts have been mostly of poorer qualities, which have not been in favor with buyers and have been quoted dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of only 279 bales, (of which 171 bales were placed on last evening,) including 50 bales to shippers and 229 bales to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been unusually extensive, but at lower figures, the worst sales showing a decline of ⅛c. ₽ lb., influenced in good part by enlarged crop estimates, (up to 4,300,000 bales, by the *Financial Chronicle.*) The later transactions, however, indicated a recovery of ⅛c. ₽ lb., closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,500 bales, (of which 17,900 bales were on last evening, and 33,600 bales to-day,) with 11,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14c.; January, 14c.; February, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; March, 14 27-32c.; April, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; May, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; June, 15 13-32c.; July, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; August, 16¼c. ₽ lb....Receipts here to-day, 5,843 bales, including 467 bales by rail....The receipts at this port, to-day, were —— bales, and at all the shipping ports, to-day, were 28,559 bales....The week's exports hence have been 10,596 bales; also 151 bales Sea Island....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 833,762 bales, (including 681,130 bales to Great Britain, and 213,622 bales to the Continent, against 703,271 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	14
Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Good Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling Fair	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

FISH—There has been a moderate movement noted in the leading kinds of stock, including Dry Cod at from $5 25@$6 50, chiefly at $5 75@$6 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₽ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herrings, 28c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ₽ box. Dutch Herrings, 95c.@$1 ₽ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally slow trade has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, at unaltered prices. Shipping Extras less sought after. The sales since our last have been 8,900 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 15; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,300 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour steady, but quiet; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; 400 bbls. sold....Corn-meal in moderate request at former rates; sales equal to 550 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. ₽ bushel higher, on a better demand, chiefly for export, closing firmly, with the bulk of the business in No. 2 stock, in store. Winter steady, but quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 164,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 13 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and in store, mostly at $1 13 for strictly prime, in store; $1 12 for No. 2 and No. 3 Milwaukee do., in store; $1 09@$1 12 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 09 for prime, in store, and $1 11@$1 12 for prime to choice, afloat; $1 08@$1 12 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring; $1 05 at $1 23 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 16@$1 24 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, car lots, and (nominally) within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western....Corn has been in light demand and rather easier in price, with sales reported of only 41,000 bushels at 92½c.@95c. for old Mixed Western in store and afloat, (as the nominal quotations for full lots;) 87c.@90½c. for poor to choice new do., chiefly at 88½c.@90c....Rye quiet; small sales of State reported at 95c....Barley held firmly, but quiet; no demand of moment noted....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat, inactive at about former figures....Oats have been in more request, chiefly on trade account, at rather stronger prices, with sales reported of 56,500 bushels at 67c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 68½c. for prime, afloat, and 67c.@67½c. for do., in store; 68c.@71c. for White Western, odd lots; 68c.@68½c. for Mixed State; and 69c.@70c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports include 29,975 bbls. Flour, 376,474 bushels Wheat, 171,827 bushels Corn, —— bushels Rye, and 29,801 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Has been generally quite dull, with values, however, quoted essentially unaltered in the leading instances.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady and fairly active. The week's receipts have been 51,989 Hides. Sales, 84,645 Hides and 1,633 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 10,000 Dry Buenos Ayres 22½ lbs., at 24½c., gold, cash less 4 ₽ cent.; 1,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. at 24½c., gold, 6 months; 21,815 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 23 lbs., at 24¼c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs., on private terms; 2,620 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20 to 23 lbs. at 22c., gold, 4 to 6 months, as they run; 1,015 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., at 24c., gold, 4 months; 1,015 Dry Entre Rios, 21 lbs., at 24¼c., gold, 4 months; 1,520 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., at 23⅝c., gold, 4 months; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., at 25c., gold, 4 months; 14,970 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 22 lbs., 24½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,345 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 21 to 23 lbs. at 21½c. to 22c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 5,985 Dry Rio Grande Cow, part in Boston, 20 lbs., at 24c., gold, 4 months; 355 Dry Rio Grande Ox, in Boston, 22 lbs., at 24c., gold, 3 months; 1,500 Dry California, 22½ lbs. at 24c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 300 Dry California Kips, 10 lbs. on private terms; 4,130 Dry Matamoras, 23 to 24 lbs., part at 20½c. gold, 60 days, selected; 1,095 Dry Puerto Cabello, 20 to 21 lbs.; 1,225 Dry Mexican, 21 lbs., on private terms; 875 Dry Central American, 21 to 22 lbs., at 20c.@22c. gold, 60 days; 3,260 Dry Texas, 20 to 23 lbs., at 22c. currency, 4 months; 1,780 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., part at 20c., currency, cash, selected; 910 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., on private terms; 250 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., at 12¾c. currency; 1,980 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 40 to 60 lbs.; 1,350 City and Country Slaughter, 50 to 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,465 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 28 lbs., on private terms; 168 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 lbs., at 14c. gold. And to-day, 1,500 Buenos Ayres, at 24½c. gold, 4 months; 935 Matamoras and 700 Dry Texas Kips on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 233,900 Hides, and 1,381 bales do., against 43,500 Hides, and 461 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 300 bbls. sold at 61c.@66c. for very good to fancy; market steady, but otherwise quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the previous basis of $2 15@$2 20 for strained; sales, 150 bbls. choice No. 1 at $5 25, and 150 bbls. Pale at $6 ₽ 280 lbs. At Wilmington 1,000 bbls. sold on private terms....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine in very good demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales, 250 bbls. merchantable at 36c., closing with this price bid, and 36½c. asked; a part of a cargo at Wilmington, and a full cargo at Charleston, on private terms.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in less request, including Western, at $45 50@$46, currency; City, in bags, at $43 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 6,919 pks.; exports, 18,648 pks.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but held with more firmness ....Crude, in bulk, 5½c.@5⅝c....Refined, 11⅝c.@11¾c. here, and 11⅜c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@16¾c....City Naphtha at 10½c. ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather easier in price, on a very tame market. Sales for early delivery have been confined to 240 bbls. old Western Mess at $19 80@$20, mainly at $19 80, with new do., uninspected, quoted at $20 50@$20 75, and 75 bbls. uninspected Prime Mess at $19. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., March option, (rumored,) at $20....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9c., and Western at 8⅝c.@8¾c., ₽ lb....Cut-meats have attracted more attention at about steady prices, with sales reported of 1,000 Fresh Shoulders at 7¼c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅝c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; 2,000 Fresh Hams at 10¾c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 11c.; 750 Smoked Hams at 12¼c.; 2,000 Fresh Bellies at 9¾c.@10c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10c.@10½c....A good export inquiry has been noted for Bacon at previous prices; sales 100 boxes City Long Clear at 10½c.@11c., the latter rate for very light; 250 boxes Western Long Clear at 10c., now quoted at 10½c. from dock; 180 boxes Western fancy cuts, for England, at about 10¼c.; and 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, at 10¾c....Lard has been in quite active request, opening lower, but closing much more firmly. The demand for early delivery has been mainly on export account. Sales have been reported of 1,050 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.; 115 tcs. City at 13⅝c., and 250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., December options, at 13⅝c.@13½c., closing at 13½c.; 1,500 tcs. January, at 13⅝c., closing at 13½c.@13 9-16c.; 2,500 tcs. February, at 13¾c.@13 9-16c., closing at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; 500 tcs. March, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 4,500 tcs., seller six months, at 13 7-16c.@13½c.; 2,000 tcs., seller first six months of 1875, at 13½c. ₽ lb....Beef steady; sales, 100 bbls., and of Beef Hams, 70 bbls. within the previous range....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,417 pks. Pork, 1,450 pks. Beef, 11,923 bxs. Bacon, 14,011 pks. Lard, 4,871 pks. Cheese, and — pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer quiet and nominal; receipts, 19 bales; sales, 3,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 2,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 1,200 lbs. Para on private terms. Goat steady; light stock wanted; receipts, 184 bales; sales, 120 bales Curacoa, 100 bales Mexican, and 30 bales Puerto Cabello on private terms. Quotations as before.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at yesterday's prices, which were somewhat nominal; sales, 77 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8½c.; 80 hhds. Jamaica at 7½c.@7¾c.; 22 hhds. Demerara, in bond, at 5¼c., gold, and 100 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms....Refined unchanged.

SUMAC—Has been rather more sought after, especially Sicily, which has been quoted at from $105@$115, afloat and from store.

TALLOW, &c.—A good demand has been noted for Tallow at firm rates; sales equal to 155,000 lbs. at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. for prime. The week's exports hence have been 1,441 pks....Stearine about steady at 14¾c.@15c. for prime, with sales of 18,000 lbs. City and 50 tcs. Western on private terms, and 50 tcs. off grade at 12½c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Firm and fairly active; 2,700 half-chests Green, 9,600 half-chests Japan, and 800 half-chests Souchong sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Firm but quiet at $1 01½; sales 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A fair inquiry prevails for Grain room on berth and charter at firm rates, with a rather less active demand for tonnage for the Petroleum, Cotton, and Tobacco trades. The offerings of general cargo consisted mainly of Provisions, for the British and Continental ports, by the regular steam lines. Market otherwise without important alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Resin, chiefly at 2s. 9d. ₽ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9c.@9½c. ₽ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₽ bbl.; 400 tcs. Beef, part at 9s. ₽ tierce; 1,300 pks. Provisions, mainly Bacon, at 50s. ₽ ton, and 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also, a bark, with about 1,900 bales Cotton, from Savannah, reported at 13-32d. ₽ lb.; and two ships, 1,380 and 1,361 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl., 3,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₽ bushel; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₽ standard bushel, 70 bbls. Provisions at 6s. ₽ bbl., and 100 bags Seed at 42s. 6d. ₽ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Apples and 3,500 Staves, on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 466 tons, hence, with about 3,050 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter and £10 gratuity....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 530 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; a bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 3d. ₽ quarter, and a bark, with about 2,800 bales Cotton, from Galveston, reported on the basis of 9-16d. ₽ lb....For Havre, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard at ½c. ₽ lb.; also, a ship with Cotton from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ₽ lb....For Bremen, by steam, 1,200 pks. Provisions, reported at 45s.@50s. ₽ ton, and 250 bbls. Dried Apples at 6s. ₽ bbl.; also an American bark, 607 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, reported at 5s., and a bark with about 4,800 bbls. do. from Baltimore at the same rate....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 bags Seed at 45s. ₽ ton....For the Baltic there was some call for Cotton tonnage, with the rate from Savannah quoted at 9-16d. ₽ lb., at which rate a British ship was chartered some days since....For Marseilles, a German bark, with Oak Timber and Planks and Staves, from Richmond, reported on the basis of 40s....For a Spanish port, direct, an American schooner, 676 tons, with Staves, from New-Orleans, reported at $85 for extra heavy....For Genoa, an American bark, 501 tons, hence, with about 800 cases Tobacco, reported at 11s. ₽ case; and 100 hhds. Virginia do., at 30s....For Japan, a bark, (to arrive from an Eastern port,) with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 50c....For Java, same inquiry was noted for tonnage for Petroleum in cases, with about 32½c.@35c. per case quoted as the nominal rates....For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a bark, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $18....For Halifax, a schooner, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 per ton....For Havana, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $1 50 per ton....For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar, and $3 for Molasses....For the south side of Cuba, and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 50@$5 70 for Sugar, ₽ hhd., and another at 40c. for do., ₽ cwt....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, and another, with do., from Savannah, at $6, and another, with do., from Cedar Keyes, at $8 50.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Wool—The market has been quite firm throughout the week and the demand good, the sales having been upward of 1,500,000 lbs., and purchases of Fleece Wool can only be made at full prices. Buyers have been quite numerous, and nearly the entire sales of the week have been to manufacturers; but there is also more or less speculative inquiry, and a fair prospect of higher prices for all desirable lots of Fleece Wool at an early day. Fleece Wool continues to attract most attention, the sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces amounting to 288,000 at 52½c.@56c., mostly XX Fleeces at 54c.@55c.; a good straight lot of XX cannot now be bought under 53c., and most of the stock now on hand is held higher. Michigan Fleeces have been sought after, and the price of this description is a shade higher; nearly 300,000 lbs. have been taken, the sales including some considerable lots of choice at 51c., 51½c., 52c., and 52½c.; the bulk of the fine Fleeces on the market are in very few hands; desirable lots of medium Fleeces are difficult to find, and so far as the prices of Fleece Wool are concerned, the market is very strong. Pulled Wool has been more sought after, the sales of the week comprising nearly 250,000 lbs. Good and choice Eastern Supers have been selling at 50c.@53c., but there is considerable Western offering which buyers are not disposed to purchase except at low figures. Considerable of this description has been bought during the week at 45c. and under. Combing and Delaine fleeces continue in steady demand; the sales include 95,000, mostly at 59c.@62c., for Ohio and Pennsylvania; stocks are light and held quite firm. In California Wool the movement has been very light; Fall particularly has been neglected, and can only be forced off at low prices, on account of its poor condition. The latest sales embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium, X, XX and above, at 52½c.@56c.; Michigan, 45c.@53c.; Western and other Fleeces, 45c.@53c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 54c.@62½c.; Unwashed, 25c.@40c.; Tubwashed, 52½c.@61c.; Scoured, 62c.@95c.; Super and X Pulled, 37c.@53c.; Spring California, 27½c.@35c.; Fall do., 23c.@28c.

POLITICAL CONVICTS IN NEW-CALEDONIA.

M. Adolphe Lebas, writing from No. 3 George street, Euston square, N. W., sends to the London *Times* a translation of a letter he has received from New-Caledonia:

ISLE NOU, CAMP DE LA POINTE SUD,
Aug. 9, 1874.

DEAR ADOLPHE: I have much that is new to tell you, but, though new, it has few charms, and is, indeed, full of menace to me. Yes, dear friend, these lines that I address to you hang over my head like the sword of Damocles, or something still more terrible, for the sword in its fall brings instantaneous death, while here it is a slow agony at the choice of the Director of the Penitentiary. We are put in a cell with nothing but bread and water, and hardly any clothing. In addition, we are sometimes handcuffed, our feet are put in irons and attached to what is known as the bar of justice, and when these ornaments are not deemed sufficient one or two chains are added, in order to keep us to our moorings on the camp bedstead where we take our repose. Indeed, we are considered to be so well off that our paternal governors take care to inflict on any of their children who try to fly from their kind offices a chastisement called the bastinado. Two of our friends, M—— and J——, have had their backs torn and lacerated by the whips of the executioners for an unsuccessful attempt to escape—a barbarous and ignoble sight, at which several of our comrades were forced to attend. They had to witness the hideous spectacle of two honest men having their flesh torn by stripes, and this because they had wished to acquire that liberty of which they had been the defenders and are now the victims. You see, dear friend, that we live under a sad rule, and that one must be endowed with a prodigious amount of cool audacity to be able to go and sing its praises in open congress, as in truth was done, as I informed you in my last communication. Admiral Rebours arrived here quite recently, in order to proceed to an inquiry with regard to the affair Rochefort. This gentleman is very offhand in his ways of dealing with people, and expels a *déporté* in business at Noumea without more ado than if a real malefactor were in question. Political *déportés* are hunted away on the supposition that they entertain opinions. What! they have the impudence to still hold to their conviction. Imprisonment, the hulks, ruin have not been enough to root out from their heads those ideas for which they exposed their lives. So, of course, they must be ruined once more. What matters the interest of the colony! It is so easy for an audacious Cabinet to lie. Should the arbitrary evictions which are of daily occurrence here become known in France it will be announced from the Parliamentary tribune that New-Caledonia is in a state of prosperity, that the *déportés* are free, and to excuse the evictions a plot will be invented to set every French *Prud'homme* quaking, and to explain away the sudden abduction of Dr. Rastoul and of many others who were so highly esteemed by the inhabitants. In a word, the *déportés* at Noumea are under a reign of terror, for they see that the future of any one of them is at the mercy of the first Governor who might consider him as a person to be suspected. One of our friends has undergone a fortnight's imprisonment in the fort. He was arrested without any reason being assigned, nor did he receive any explanation on his release, save that he was thought to entertain some ideas antipathetic to the directors. Bear in mind that he carries on business at Noumea, and that he is threatened with incarceration in the Isle of Pines—a threat very likely to be carried out should he unfortunately happen not to be thought an enthusiastic admirer of the governing body. So far this may be summed up as the result of Admiral Rebours' inquiry touching the escape of Rochefort. I forgot to tell you that this Envoy Extraordinary has had the happy thought of causing the guard-ship Cyclops to be moved opposite the Peninsula, for the purpose of preventing any more escapes of the same kind. For a moment we had a good opinion of this MacMahonist Envoy, but a Board of Inquiry, after having commenced its sittings at the Noue, and having examined a few warders and some prisoners, victims of the New-Caledonian Inquisition, brought its labors to a close a few days ago by a ball at Government House. Such is always the wind-up of these affairs. Yesterday a double execution occurred, one man being shot and the other guillotined. What had they done? I do not know as yet, and only give you the news in the shape of an item taken from the latest intelligence. To-day, the frigate Alceste arrived in the harbor of Noumea with a number of *déportés*. Poor France! to think that three years have passed over and that the work of vengeance still goes on unabated. Post hour being at hand, I now break off, for were I to take up another sheet of paper I should be sure to scribble it all over, as I have so much to tell you. However, my letters to you being in some sort a continued series, I may close the present by saying to "our next number."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Mr. E. L. Davenport, George Devere, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Hero of the Hour—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Chilperic—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—To the Death—Wandering Skerrie.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

MASONIC HALL.—Ladies' Fair of the "Union Relief Association."

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

People who suppose that Tom Scott has given up his project for "floating" the Texas Pacific Road at the expense of the tax-payers, will find themselves mistaken. The thing is to be pushed, and it is even whispered that certain members of Congress have promised it their support. It is generally seen that the subsidy system is killed—Stockwell & Co. have been the means of doing that; but this is not a subsidy which Tom Scott is asking for. Oh, dear no! It is only a "guarantee," that is all; quite a different thing. Subsidy is not a taking name just now. It will be necessary to watch Mr. Scott's operations very closely, and above all to get the names of his supporters in Congress as soon as possible.

Although Charlie Ross has not been found, it is quite evident, even from the little that is allowed to filter through the columns of the newspapers, that Superintendent Walling has had some very hard and anxious work to do since the death of Mosher. He has gone off on long journeys, and, according to one of the reports, scarcely slept for three nights, during which time we may safely assume that he was not idle. If he could have recovered the boy, it would have been a great reward for his exertions; but he does not deserve the less credit because he has not yet succeeded. To look for a little boy in great cities is like searching for a needle in a bundle of hay, and it is much to be wished that the supernaturally clever journalists who are always abusing the Police for not finding Charlie Ross would set to work and find him themselves. They know the general facts in relation to the abduction quite as well as the Police know them; if we may believe their own accounts of themselves, they are far keener at following up a scent than the Police. Then why not do what the Police have failed to do? We have no doubt that Superintendent Walling would gladly lend them all the aid he could, and they might come back from their quest with a truer appreciation than they have now of the difficulties of the task.

We scarcely need call the attention of our readers to our Washington dispatches, giving an account of Irwin's testimony. It appears quite clear that Stockwell paid Irwin $750,000 for use in Washington to facilitate the passage of the subsidy for the Pacific Mail Company, and that it was so spent. But who received the money we do not yet know. The attempt of the Albany lobbyists to make out that Stockwell himself "made away" with—*i. e.*, stole—the money, therefore, breaks down. It is quite evident that a subsidy obtained by such means as these cannot be permitted to stand.

When it was proposed to institute a regular examination of freight trains crossing into the United States from Canada, it was sourly complained in some of the newspapers that this was an intolerable and needless nuisance. It now turns out, in the very first report made to the Treasury Department, that of about eight hundred cars examined in six days nearly one-third were unlocked. As seal-locks are intended to guard against smuggling merchandise into the cars, and thus evading the duty, it is evident that such a loose management as this is only offering an inducement for dishonest trade. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that several millions will annually be saved to the revenue by continuing this watch on the railroad trains.

One more terrible warning against the foolish practice of playing with firearms is contained in the story of the shooting of a Police Captain in Brooklyn, yesterday. According to the statement of the man who fired the pistol, he was examining it, not thinking it was loaded, when he snapped it at Capt. Bourne and killed him instantly. This unhappy event, which has caused a profound sensation in Brooklyn, ought to have some influence on the minds of men who handle weapons, loaded or unloaded; but such casualties do not appear to be very long remembered by anybody.

Our first considerable snow-storm has been so heavy that we must expect to hear of detentions to travel and business. The storm has extended over a large portion of the Atlantic sea-board, and the uncommon weight of snow which has fallen has seriously interfered with railroad and telegraph work. A damp snow like that which came down on Sunday is a more serious trial to temper in the City than in the country. We are so dependent upon our street railroads for means of locomotion that the sudden impediments to local travel are a real annoyance to a multitude of persons. The street cars are regarded as a long way behind the age; this weather is sure to kindle the annual burst of indignation that we have no better means of City transit.

THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

There will be introduced in the Senate to-day a bill for the resumption of specie payments, which has been agreed on by a caucus of Republican Senators with only four dissenting votes. If pushed, there is no doubt it can pass the Senate, and probably the House as well. The measure has several features entirely novel. In the first place, it declares a day certain for the payment in coin of the Government notes; in the second place, it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow coin on the bonds of the Government to meet the payment of the notes; in the third place, it directs the immediate substitution of silver for the fractional currency, and provides the necessary means to carry out this requirement. Every one will concede that these are substantial advantages. Embodied in one bill they constitute a long step, and probably a decisive one, in the direction of payment of the Government notes. The Senate caucus bill is based unqualifiedly on the fact that these notes must be paid. It does not evade that obligation, or seek to get rid of the sacrifice necessary for that purpose. In this respect it radically differs from any bill which has received anything like the same support.

Two objections will be made to the measure, and both will have a considerable degree of force. One is that the time of specie payments is put off a long while—four years. We think it could, with advantage, have been placed at a nearer period, but we regard this as a point not so important in reality as in seeming. There are powerful forces constantly at work, the operation of which has been hitherto checked only by the doubt as to when the Government would redeem its promises, which tend to bring the currency of the United States to an equality in value with coin; and it would not be very surprising, should the Government take no backward step, to see the enactment of the bill now proposed bring legal tenders to par long before the time set to redeem them.

The second objection which will be made to the bill of the Senate caucus is that its first effect—as soon as it has any effect—will be to produce an inflation of the currency. Banking is made free, that is the limitation as to the amount of issues, secured as required by law, is removed. For every $100 of new issues under this provision, $80 of legal tenders are to be redeemed. This is an increase in the volume of the currency of twenty per cent. of the additional bank issue. It is stated from Washington that the twenty per cent. of greenbacks left unredeemed will be required as a reserve for the national bank notes put out. But this is not certain. Reserves on circulation alone were abolished by the act of last June, and though the new issues will probably be in great part deposited in bank, and thus require a reserve against them, this would be so indirect and contingent an operation that it could hardly be counted on. In forecasting the probable effects of the proposed bill, it may as well be assumed that the first result to be anticipated will be inflation.

But this is counterbalanced by the fact that, as the national bank issues are increased and the greenbacks withdrawn, the former being redeemable in the latter, and a system of redemption at Washington being provided, the inducement to present bank notes for redemption becomes constantly greater, and the check on over-issues by the banks continually stronger. Thus, by the time the Government notes are reduced to $300,000,000, as provided in the bill, the national bank notes will have reached $456,500,000; *i. e.*, the greenbacks will be to the bank notes as two to three. It is plain that when this occurs the greenbacks will be the most valuable of the two, and bank notes will be kept in circulation only so long as there is an active paying demand for them.

They will be as nearly in the sound position they would occupy were they redeemable in specie as it is possible for them to be and not actually reach that point.

Again, it must be remembered that our business affairs have for some time been in a condition where inflation has not inflated, and where the mere legal release of greenbacks has availed nothing to get them into circulation. How long this state of affairs is to continue no one can say; there are some signs of its gradual disappearance, and there is unquestionably at all seasons such as we have been having a tendency to reaction which must, sooner or later, bring us around. But it is safe, we think, to say that the efficacy of the Senate bill in securing specie payments is not likely to be interfered with by its provisions touching the bank issues. A bill which declares a day for the payment of the Government notes in coin, and which provides for the steady reduction of the volume of those notes relative to the bank issues which are redeemable in them, is, in our judgment, one which deserves a hospitable reception at the hands of the friends of specie payments. It is by no means perfect; but, if it is a bill that can pass, it is a thousand times wiser to accept it than to stand out for one which, though a great deal better, can *not* pass.

THE "GAMBLING" STOCKS.

The recent exposures in reference to the Pacific Mail Company will not be unattended with good results if they attract the serious attention of the general public to the true character of many of the corporations which invite their investments. Nothing is more astonishing than the readiness which is shown by many persons to place their money in the keeping of other persons, of whom they know nothing, except that they are called "Directors." These Directors may be men without character or principle—without business ability or energy of any kind; in short, without the slightest qualifications for the positions into which they have managed to force themselves. But still, the small investors, and people who think they see their way clear to get a high rate of interest for their money, will persist in being deceived. No warnings and no disasters seem to have the effect of teaching them common prudence.

The Pacific Mail Company has evidently been in very bad hands for years past. It has been the prey of "speculating Directors" and lobbyists; and although these persons now impudently try to evade the responsibility for their acts, and roundly abuse those who have brought them to grief, they will not be able to blind the public as to the true state of the case. Here are the chief officers of the company testifying that Stockwell, the President, ordered checks to be drawn for three-quarters of a million of dollars, without giving any account, either at the time or afterward, of the uses to which the money was applied. What right had the Directors, after such a transaction as that, to make any compromise with Stockwell? If they had acted the parts of honest men, would they not have informed the shareholders of the wholesale plunder to which they had been subjected? And even now, do they talk of prosecuting Stockwell? Do they not rather still keep Rufus Hatch as Managing Director, although Mr. Hatch must have known perfectly well the kind of President which Stockwell was? And what a prettily managed company it is! All the experienced Captains appear to have been dismissed. The result is that one fine ship is burnt at sea—a vessel which cost the company a million and was insured for only $150,000. Another could not get out of this port last Saturday without getting disabled by running against a coal barge. "Rufus Hatch," says our reporter, "was on board when the accident occurred." Pray was he in command of the vessel?

If this company is ever to be placed in a sound condition, Directors of this kind will have to be cleaned out. Even the *World*, after vainly trying to shield Stockwell and his confederates, was obliged to "make a clean breast of it" yesterday, and demand a change. Like Mr. Hatch, it chose Sunday for the operation. The managers of the line, it said dolefully, "must be managers and not first stock-jobbers and only second managers." And again it says—merely echoing what we have said for days past—"So long as they (the managers) dabble in management and dive in speculation, so long will the results of their management be told in the unmistakable way in which the story of the *Japan* tells it." As in the case of the Tweed Ring, after abusing us for expressing certain opinions, the *World* is compelled at last to turn round and steal them all.

There will, some day, have to be a great clearing out of rubbish in Wall street. All sorts of bubble companies are now floating there which the first mischance causes to collapse. And we doubt whether any public journal could do a greater public service in the present day than to expose them one after the other, even at the risk of being accused of receiving bribes varying in amount from ten to a hundred thousand dollars by those highly moral persons, the lobbyists. The virtuous indignation which these gentry display when the companies for which they are "retained," and which they have robbed, are attacked, is a highly improving spectacle. The poor Pacific Mail Company, for instance, was bled to the tune of at least $200,000 for "use in Albany." How much of that stuck to the fingers of the lobbyists? Again, look at the collapse in Wabash on Saturday, and the rickety condition of half a dozen other stocks of that kind. They go about on one leg, and the least puff of wind knocks them over. A return to specie payments and to sounder modes of doing business will sweep away not a few wild-cat securities; will put others, now at a fictitious price, on their proper level; will bring stronger holders into the street, and will generally improve the entire position and tone of the financial market.

OLD CHILDREN.

A complaint often made by close observers of human nature is that there are no more children; they are all matured into middle-aged people. The complaint has been pictorially illustrated very well by *Punch*, who has given us the wise, *blasé*, and fashionable young-old little people in great variety. Charles Augustus, aged eight, is represented as speaking in languid terms of the latest favorite actress, and saying to his companion, aged seven and a half, "You should have seen Ellen Tree;" and the juvenile politician of Belgravia is depicted with his infantile brow knitted, while he speaks of Disraeli as "a muff." Our own reports of fashionable life occasionally give us glimpses of children's parties where the little girls wear point lace, and dance the german, and the boys appear in evening dress, and flirt desperately. On the whole, we do not wonder that sentimental people dolefully declare that there are no more children. Here and there, in well-ordered and happy homes, may be young folks who have not exhausted life at the age of ten years, to whom the pantomime is a rare treat, and for whom Parisian bonbons still have a breathless charm. We are glad to believe that there are some sensible parents who try to keep a few sweets of life for the gratification of the young ones when they shall be older than they are now. But it is nevertheless true that childlike children are comparatively few. We have plenty of unfortunates who are required to "act like little ladies," or "walk like little gentlemen;" but the brood of hearty children is so small that a child-loving visitor grows sorrowful in the midst of the sad little manikins of the present age.

This holiday season, with its bright show of gifts for the young, very strikingly illustrates the disappearance of the children. The boys are taught engineering, architecture, and mathematics, by means of what are called "philosophical toys." His box of blocks is no longer a thing of childish delight; it brings him the binomial theorem or a model of the Parthenon. He does not sail a shingle-built sloop in the pond; he stands with languid pride on the bank while his toy side-wheel steamer is propelled over the mimic wave on purely scientific principles. He cannot whittle out a wind-mill or construct a jack-o'-lantern, but he can make a drawing-room bow and speak some execrable French. His little sister, who is proud of wearing a wider sash than her next-door infant neighbor, despises rag-babies and the toys of the past generation. Her dolls—for dolls she has—are ball-room belles, dressed in the height of fashion, or they are models of the latest style of walking and carriage dress. The miraculous invention of the doll that said "papa" and "mamma" no longer thrills our child-world. Dolls that walk, dolls that waltz with male dolls, and dolls that wear eye-glasses and a certain high-bred hauteur, are most numerous in the market. Nay, having portrayed through these puppets all the mystery of life, the purveyors for the children have even produced widow dolls, and the curious visitor to the toy-shops may find a rosy waxen image clad in all the luxury of woe, with widow's weeds and grief-shadowed handkerchief, and personifying to the unhappy little possessor that subdued elation which some people think should bloom beneath the widow's cap. From the cradle to the grave these young-old children receive their quick impressions. They absorb the whole mystery of life before they are ten years old.

It is a pity that the world should be thus defrauded of the charm of childhood. The infantile grace and wise unconsciousness of children make the oldest of us young again. We cannot afford to lose the children with their simple sports and fleeting delusions. The infant that peoples rags and tags with living, sentient souls, or the boy that sees a fairy boat in his rude carving, is a perfect bud of the wonderful flower that is to come. Those who destroy their fond illusions, and force into the child's hand a token of maturity do great harm. They are like those rude florists who tear open the half-blown flower, and give us the rose without its perfume. The little girl who glorifies bits of broken crockery into the finest china service, or animates her rag-baby with a real soul, is wronged when Sevres and a "widow" doll are put into her hands. Give the young folks the old-fashioned toys that may perish with the using and make nobody bankrupt. Let the little ones romp and tear their clothes; it is a thousand-fold better than "deportment" and fashionable attire. In spite of the unnatural repression of parents, child nature will try to make its way. The curled darlings who mope and pine in drawing-room and parlor are prematurely unhappy, as well as prematurely old. Sorrow and disappointment come soon enough; let us keep our children young and gay while we can.

THE REPUBLICAN CURRENT IN FRANCE.

When a Government fails to pay proper attention to the direct demands of the national will, the people may nearly always be depended upon to use every channel open to them in order to show which way the current of their opinion tends; they will convey a lesson or an admonition in those of their public acts which, under ordinary conditions, are free from the sting of political rancor. This seems to have been the case in the late municipal elections in France. Over four hundred thousand municipal officers had to be elected. It was an opportunity for the people to give expression to the sentiment they entertained in regard to the meddlesome spirit and illiberal policy of their rulers, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. About three-fifths of the representatives returned are Republicans, and many of them are the very same men whom the Government had removed from office on account of their politics. In one municipality, not a single vote was cast in favor of retaining the commission which had arbitrarily superseded the elect council. The people slipped through the network of Ministerial influences, and once more vindicated their right to self-government. No disturbance is said to have occurred within the lines where eight millions of citizens performed a duty always liable to become an occasion of collision and disorder when different parties meet. This speaks well for the French. They appear to move fast toward political maturity. There is no surer sign than when order and peace are preserved at the polls. A people who know how to uphold and to secure the respect of the law on election day have learned one of the most difficult lessons of self-government. It is particularly hopeful in so hot-headed a race. They have, along with a great vivacity of feelings, a sense of discipline and loyalty which apparently needs only practice to make them excellent republicans.

Many critics, in judging the French, are often misled in regard to this. They mistake the frequency of their revolutions for an evidence of an unruly disposition and a mad love for change. To expatiate on French frivolity or French fickleness is an easy mode of passing judgment on certain events of their history, and of dispensing with the necessity for a depth of research and thought. Prince Bismarck himself, notwithstanding his shrewdness, has been deceived, if what leaked out in Von Arnim's case be true. Wishing to keep France at the lowest possible level of national greatness, he favored there a policy in opposition to the restoration of monarchy. He would naturally favor whatever might be likely to generate or to perpetuate a state of national divisions and weakness; and with his temper and bias of mind, he associates such a state of things with the ideas of a republic rather than with that of a monarchy. He may by this time be somewhat undeceived, and the French may be undeceived likewise, if they ever believed in the sincerity of the Chancellor's occasional assurances of good will and neutrality toward them. Whatever he may be doing or planning, he will always be bent on carrying out the German theory of the hereditary foe, *der Erbfeind*. But the French may take comfort. It is good for them to have a watchful enemy, because it will oblige them to be vigilant also. Besides, the difficulties which encompass them do not arise from foreign relations. They are from within. They spring from the desire of the majority within the Assembly to thwart the majority without. Will the reiteration of the popular verdict in favor of the Republic finally bring its opponents to their senses? Is it likely to deter them a little from using their commission against those from whom they hold it? There is little reason for hoping so. The tone of the conservative papers is neither moderate nor conciliatory. The radical victory in the Parisian municipal elections is not calculated to soften it. They draw a frightful picture of impending dangers. They scare the timid with wild talk about radicalism and communists. One of them dared even to insinuate that a *coup d'état* might yet be the duty of the Marshal-President, if he loved his country.

There is no probability that Marshal MacMahon will ever think it his duty to love his country to that extent. But there is also little appearance that he will deliver it from the incubus of the parliamentary oligarchy which elevated him. In the meantime, he may be driven to some extremity by the force of things. He has been asking in vain for the organization of the Septennate. The constitutional bill will soon be brought up, and probably will be defeated. What will he think of it, and what will he do? Can he good-naturedly continue in partnership with an Assembly that cannot even agree on the nature and attributions of the power delegated to him? The Assembly and he are turning in a circle, out of which there seems to be no other issue but dissolution. If the anti-republican parties oppose it, it is only because dissolution means recognition, consolidation, and triumph of the Republic.

A DIFFICULT SOCIAL PROBLEM.

No thoughtful reader of the proceedings at the session of the State Charities Aid Association, a full report of which was published in The Times last Thursday, could have failed to be impressed with a sense of the great difficulties by which all efforts for the elevation of the degraded are beset. And by degraded, we mean not only, or chiefly, those who are suffering the consequences of crime, or of vicious habits; but those who have been brought into want and misery by accident, or circumstances for which they are not responsible, and who have been kept down until they have lost self-respect and the spirit of self-help, and seek only to get, by hook or by crook, what their mere animal appetites require from day to day. The number of such persons with us is yet comparatively small. In the older countries of Europe, they bear a very considerable proportion to the rest of the community; and even with us their ragged ranks are visibly recruiting. What to do with this class is now felt to be one of the gravest and most perplexing of our social problems. Criminals we can imprison—even put to death; the insane and the idiotic we can shut up in asylums; but what are we to do with that miserable body of our fellow-creatures—and, alas, of our fellow-citizens—who live from year to year in want and wretchedness, trembling on the verge of starvation, vacillating between starvation and crime? This question is so perplexing, in great measure because of the hopeless incapacity of a large majority of these people. They are without energy, without self-reliance, without self-denial, without purpose. They are poor, weak creatures, the worst of whom are capable only of petty crime, the better of begging, and the best of silent suffering, but who are utterly incapable of what is called in a good homely phrase doing for themselves.

Now the problem is so to help these people that they may be saved from crime and from suffering, while at the same time they shall not be reduced to moral imbecility, and become mere dependents on public alms. This has hitherto been found to be almost impossible. The effort to save those who are perishing has the effect of dragging many of the class just above them down to their lower level. They see something to lean upon, and, being just able to stand and to stagger, they catch at the support, and, instead of being strengthened, become weaker, and soon fall into the ranks of professional pauperism. This has been the result of much of the poor-law legislation and the private charities of England; and the moderate improvement that has lately taken place has been brought about only by the persistent labors of wise, self-sacrificing, philanthropic persons, who for a time have worked almost against hope. Even yet the failure in some directions is very disheartening, and it is particularly so in regard to the female members of this lowest class. The attempt to unite education with almsgiving was a natural one, according to the present views of most people as to the moral effect of education. But, as we learn from the report of Miss Schuyler, the President of this association, the system of work-house schools for girls in England has proved a miserable failure. Of 670 of these girls whose lives were traced after they left the work-house school, only 79 were reported as "good," and 145 as "fair," 188 were "unsatisfactory," and 78 were "bad;" of the remaining 180, as to whom no information could be obtained, it is safe to assume that the large majority also "went to the bad."

This is a sad exhibit of the results of mingled education and alms-giving. It is not unreasonable to suppose that of the 670, quite 79 would have turned out well, and 145 fairly, without any education at all. Moreover there was another great difficulty, which seems to be felt now, as to girls who are put to household service the world over, here no less than in Europe. The mistresses complained that these girls "did not know how to do the work of a small family." Does not reiteration of this old complaint show that the education, the proper education, of these girls had been neglected? They had been taught to read and to write, perhaps to cipher; they had received certain religious instruction; but they had not been taught to sweep and to take care of bedrooms, to cook, to bake, to wash, and to sew. In brief, they had been taught what was of no particular service to them, and of that which would have made them good household servants while they were single, and good housekeepers if they were married, they were left ignorant; *that* was supposed to come to them by nature, or they were supposed to be able to do without it.

Do without, however, they could not; and so they became bad and unsatisfactory; for they had been taught just enough of other useless things to stimulate their sense of luxury, to increase their lazy dislike of honest labor, and so to lead them to seek by vicious means a life of ease, which meant to them a life of laziness. But household duties cannot well be taught in work-houses and alms-houses, and for this and for other reasons the effort now is turning in the direction of the placing of these people—male as well as female—in private houses. Toward this solution of the difficulty the sentiment of the association seemed decidedly to incline. But the very important question then comes up—who and what manner of people are they that will take vagrants and paupers and members of the dangerous classes into their households? It is of prime importance that the households into which persons of the sort in question are placed for the purpose of elevating them, should be those of respectable and self-respecting people. Now, such people in the humbler conditions of life are the very ones who will resist with strongest revulsion and greatest sense of shame any intercourse with those who are degraded, and particularly those whose degradation has brought them into the hands of public authority. We must confess that this seems to us an insuperable objection to the new scheme. We heartily trust that it may not be found to be so, for the need which it is suggested to supply is one of the greatest felt by modern society. The new movement is, we are inclined to believe, in the right direction; and it would not be surprising if the issue were the establishment of small public reformatory schools in the nature of households, in which the teaching should be trades and housekeeping rather than reading and writing.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

Mr. Daly will to-night bring out "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with Mr. E. L. Davenport in the leading rôle. The performances of this play, however, are to extend over a brief period only, it being understood that frequent changes of programme will be effected. Mention has already been made in these columns that Mr. Stephen R. Fiske is hereafter to be associated with Mr. Daly in the management of his house. Mr. Fiske's co-operation will, it is believed, place Mr. Daly in prompt receipt of many English novelties. Next Monday, "Pygmalion and Galatea" is to be produced, with Miss Carlotta Leclercq as *Galatea*, at the Fifth Avenue. Gilbert's "Palace of Truth" is to be represented during the ensuing week, and, later on, but speedily, Mr. Boucicault's new three-act comedy, called "The Bridal Tour," is to be made known. "The Two Orphans" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre this evening. Considerable curiosity has been awakened as to the merits of this melodrama, upon the success of which warm hopes are based. At Niblo's Mr. Roberts' "Jack and Jill Troupe" are to appear for the first time in this City, in what is called by the bills a "Double Harlequinade." At Wood's Museum, "Arrah na Pogue" is to be the fresh attraction. At the Bowery, a new drama entitled "To the Death," is to be produced, and at the Olympic Theatre, among other novel attractions, is announced the début of the Victorellis.

ORATORIO ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

The New-York Oratorio Society, with the co-operation of the Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn, is to interpret "The Messiah" Friday evening next. Dr. Damrosch will conduct the performance, as to the prospective excellence of which there appears to be little doubt.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gave its first concert this season, at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening. Mr. Thomas, as usual, supplied the orchestral music, prominent among the numbers of which was a new work, "Ouverture Triomphale," by Rubinstein. A large and brilliant audience enjoyed the entertainment, and manifested great pleasure at the "Ouverture," which New-Yorkers will hear at Mr. Thomas' matinée concert, at Steinway Hall, on Saturday. The soloists of the concert were Mlle. Heilbron and Mr. S. B. Mills. Mlle. Heilbron sang the polacca from "Mignon" and the grand air from "Le Pré aux Clercs," but was not in very good voice. Mr. Mills played with finish and taste Raff's new concerto, alluded to when interpreted by Miss Luckhardt at the New-York Philharmonic. The concert was worthy of inaugurating a series of recitals far more interesting and meritorious than any supplied by the sister society of the Brooklyn Philharmonic to too indulgent patrons.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS ON THE CANADA LINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The good results of the system recently established by the Secretary of the Treasury, of examination, by Special Agents, of freight-cars crossing the Canadian frontier, are apparent from the official reports just received at the Treasury Department. Reports of the examinations made for the six days ending Dec. 16, show that much carelessness and some collusion has hitherto prevailed in the administration of the Customs laws on the frontiers. The report of cars crossing from Montreal for the six days embraced, shows that during that period 801 cars loaded with merchandise passed over. Of this number, 458 were securely locked and fastened; 259 were so fastened as to afford easy access; and 84 were platform-cars, which, of course, could not be fastened at all. Reports from other points show that in many instances cars were so carelessly and so insecurely fastened as to lead to the suspicion of a fraudulent purpose. The value of the merchandise carried by the 801 cars which crossed from Montreal is estimated at $2,000,000. Under the new system the merchandise is checked on the frontier, and a full description of it, together with names of consignors and consignees, and points of destination, is forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, so that any subtractions or changes of goods in transit after reaching the States will be certainly detected. Under the old system the seal lock was the sole protection the Government had, and this has been shown by the reports received to have been utterly inadequate. The special agent system now in operation was inaugurated as an experiment to be continued for thirty days. Thus far it has worked satisfactorily, and it is probable the special agents will be permanently maintained at all railroad crossings on the frontier between Canada and the United States. The Secretary estimates that several million dollars annually will be added to the revenue by strict examinations.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 20.—A large meeting was held at the Park Street Church to-night, of those interested in the American Palestine Exploration Society. Addresses were made by Col. J. C. Lane, commander of the expedition; Rev. J. A. Paine, archæologist for the past two years in Palestine, and others.

THE HAYDENVILLE DAM.

BURSTING OF THE NEW DAM ON SATURDAY—DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK—INCIDENTS.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Haydenville, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The new dam of Hayden, Gere & Co., built to take the place of that carried away by the great Mill River flood of last May, broke away at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and is more than half destroyed. The dam seemed to give way at the centre, and the large body of imprisoned water, covered with ice ten inches thick, swept down stream with a cracking noise similar to that made by the flood of last May along the same pathway. There were seventy-five or more children on the pond skating, all of whom are known to have been saved. It was at first feared that the children on the ponds below might not have had warning in time to escape, but fortunately the flood was stayed at the cotton mill dam, about half a mile below that of Hayden, Gere & Co., so that there was no further destruction of property below, and no loss of life. The cotton mill dam, which withstood the pressure of this freshet, is one of the strongest on the river, and was only partly carried away by the great flood of last May, since which time it has been thoroughly repaired.

The break of the dam caused the children who were skating on the pond above to flee shoreward in great alarm, and all escaped unharmed. A telegram to Northampton reached Capt. Clark, the livery man, who at once dispatched messengers to the ponds on Mill River, near Northampton, which were also covered with skaters, who flew in hot haste from the track of the expected flood. The water did not come, however, in great quantities, the dam next below the broken one holding much of the escaped water, as above stated. The news of the break caused no little excitement at Northampton until the small extent of the damage was ascertained.

There are two theories about the cause of the break in the dam; one that the base was not wide enough, allowing it to be tipped over by the pressure behind it; the other that the cement used in constructing the dam was poor, or not properly used. Only a careful examination of the ruins will decide which theory is correct. The total loss by the break is estimated at $4,000, not much over half the stone work having gone out.

The dam, which was but recently completed to take the place of the one carried away by the flood of last May, was built by John Delaney & Sons, of Holyoke, and was 140 feet long, 13 feet wide at the base and 6 on top, and cost about $6,500. It was built of granite bedded on the solid rock, and finished with a coping of cut granite, each stone of which was 5 feet long and 13 inches thick. The water side of the dam was faced with cement, while either end was flanked by heavy parapet walls 18 feet high. The bulkhead was all of granite, and was 12 feet high and 10 feet wide in the clear. The dam afforded 20 feet head of water, or 7 feet more than was given by the old dam.

The work of rebuilding the ruined works of Hayden, Gere & Co., had made some progress beyond the dam, the foundry building, 102 by 40 feet, and two stories high, having been completed, while the new pattern shop and coal house are nearly finished. The main building of the manufactory, planned to be 335 feet long, and three stories high, it was contemplated to construct in the Spring, but the people of Haydenville fear, and probably not without reason, that Hayden, Gere & Co., may become discouraged by this second disaster, and not complete the work of rebuilding at all on the old site.

The river wall, built by the Delaneys in connection with the luckless dam, and paid for by Hayden, Gere & Co., is 250 feet long. Like the dam it was constructed of granite laid in cement, and if, according to one theory, the trouble which caused to-day's disaster was the poor quality of the cement, it would not be surprising if portions of it should be washed out by the next freshet. This, too, notwithstanding the wall is six feet thick at the base and three on the top, and was a very handsome and seemingly substantial piece of masonry. The dam was all that, but it did not permit the pond to fill before its weakness was developed, and two-thirds of the structure tottered over, a mass of ruins. It is to be hoped that the $100,000 expended in the town on public works since the great flood of last May, and including 1,500 feet of river wall of like dimensions above the dam, built also by the Delaneys, will better withstand the action of the elements.

Not a little significant, as showing the fallibility of human judgment—even the judgment of rulers and experts—is the fact that, no longer ago than Thursday, the Governor, the Executive Council, the County Commissioners, and Engineer Davis, of Northampton, inspected this very dam, with the other repairs at Haydenville, and pronounced the whole excellent. There was much favorable comment at the low price at which the work had been done, and it would seem that it was done much too cheaply, although the contractors claim that the fault was one of plan and not of execution—laying the blame at the door of the engineer.

GOLD NOTES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Dec. 12 says: "It will be remembered that when the national gold banks were first organized on this coast, such was the distrust with which paper money was regarded by the people that very few of their notes found their way into circulation. Two years ago the Government Examiner was told by the officers of these institutions that they were required daily to redeem their notes in great numbers at their counters. This was owing to the fact that the people, being unaccustomed to the use of paper money, did not care to retain it, through some imaginary fear of loss. The State banks were prohibited by severe penalties from issuing any paper money. A remarkable change has been wrought in public opinion during the past two years. People have ascertained not only that the notes readily command their equivalent in gold, but that for every $80 in this form in circulation there is held for their redemption security equal to $100 gold value. This latter fact they were long ignorant of and slow to comprehend, but now that it is thoroughly understood, the notes are eagerly sought after, because of their convenience in transportation, and in daily business operations. The aggregate amount retained in the vault of each bank is now less than three-fourths of one per cent. of its entire circulation. Two years ago it exceeded, in every instance, more than half the circulation. Then the banks were constantly occupied in redeeming their paper issues; now they are obliged to refuse an exchange of paper for gold every hour of the day. This currency has become an absolute necessity in commercial and business transactions, and the multiplication of gold banks would be generally regarded with favor."

WILL SUIT COMPROMISED.

The Boston *Transcript* says that in the matter of the will of Seth Adams, late of Newton, Mass., an appeal was taken from the order of the Probate Court allowing the will, to the Supreme Court, but the parties appellant having suggested the propriety of settling the controversy by compromise, and the executors having assented, the matter was formally arranged in court on Saturday morning. The substance of the agreement is that the will is to be set up and the executors are to pay to the heirs at law the sum of $150,000 in addition to what is given them by the terms of the will. By the will, after bequests to members of the family, $1,000 was given to the Boston Needle Woman's Friend Society, $30,000 to the Consumptives' Home, $20,000 to the House for Aged Men, $20,000 to the Association for the Relief of Aged Females, $500 to the General Theological Library, $10,000 to the Baldwin place Home for Little Wanderers, $5,000 to the Boston Provident Association, $1,000 to the Industrial Aid Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, $500 to the Boston North End Mission, $1,000 to the Boston Young Woman's Christian Association, and $500 to the Boston Children's Aid Society. The rest of the estate was to constitute a perpetual fund, the net income to be dispensed for the benefit of indigent, debilitated, nervous citizens of Massachusetts who are not insane. The decision above given reduces this residue by the amount added to the portion of the heirs, but $850,000 still remains for the foundation of the institution which the deceased proposed, and which he wished to be known as the "Adams Nervine Asylum."

A CAR DRIVER WITH A CONSCIENCE.

They must have queer people to drive the street cars in Detroit, Mich., if there is any truth in a story the *Free Press* tells. It says: "When an upward bound Michigan avenue car reaches the switch at Griswold street, and the downward-bound car is eight minutes away, the driver's face is a study. He knows just how annoying it is for a man in a hurry to lose seven or eight minutes, and he peers through the window to see what sort of a crowd he has. No one says anything for two or three minutes, and the driver hopes in his heart that no one will, when a man rises up and paces the car. Another minute slips away, and a woman bangs open the door, steps down, and goes off mad. The driver begins to whistle softly, hoping that the rest of the passengers will start some subject of conversation, and five minutes slip away. Only two more minutes now, and he begins to smile and grow brave. Another minute slips away, and he is sure of escaping, when up jumps a man, jerks open the front door, and shouts: 'Sir, are you the driver of this 'ere car?' The driver has to own up, and the man continues: 'Well, sir, I want to tell you that I could make a better road than this out of two clothes-pins and a brick!' Then he slams the door, all the passengers follow him out, and the driver wishes that he were dead."

EXCURSION OF PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 20.—A special train will leave here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning with a party of prominent railroad men on board, en route to Boston, to attend a meeting of the Board of Trade in that city, looking to the construction of a new route to the coal fields from the East, via the bridge across the Hudson at this place. Other railroad men will meet the excursionists at Hartford and proceed with them to Boston.

WINTER WEATHER.

THE FIRST HEAVY SNOW-FALL OF THE SEASON.

HOW IT EMBARRASSED AND IMPEDED TRAVEL IN THE CITY—THE STREET RAILROADS SERIOUSLY OBSTRUCTED—GREAT DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH LINES—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WIRES DOWN—FERRY ROUTES OBSCURED AND TRAVEL RETARDED—ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER.

It is not so very many years ago since such a storm as yesterday's was far more endurable than at present. Before the invention of the railroad and telegraph life was much simpler than now, and each household was less dependent upon its communication with the external world. When, therefore, a storm rendered the roads impassable for our grandparents, they merely dug a few paths about the "house-lot" and quietly waited until gradually and without extraordinary individual effort the roads were once more opened. But in the complexity of modern life all the places of business and pleasure alike are based upon the assumption of the possibility of rapid transit for both persons and communications over immense distances; and so when such a storm as yesterday's comes and blockades the routes of the steam cars, and delays the horse cars, and deranges the telegraph, and obstructs the ferries, and delays the mails, there is scarcely a person in any condition of life, who escapes serious annoyance therefrom. Nor is this all. Such a storm as yesterday's will do more to make trade brisk for the doctors and undertakers than would a month of "open" weather. The snow brings nothing but discomfort. Unnumbered poets have sung of its purity and beauty, and our country cousins glory in their sleigh rides. But in the City it makes its appearance in the form of a dirty, leather-penetrating, health-destroying nuisance, which is something softer than ice, and yet more coherent than water; but it cannot be handled like the one, and will not run into the sewers like the other, and its only use is to make glad the heart of the Municipal street sweeper, who pockets his additional subsidy and lets the nuisance encumber the streets for a day or two, until a change in the temperature of our mutable climate performs the work he shirked.

This particular storm burst upon the City without the warning of a day. Saturday night's sky was beautifully clear; so that it was not a little surprising, on awakening on Sunday morning, to find the first storm of the season already well under way, with abundant indications that it meant to begin the season well. How it carried out its intentions everybody knows. All through the day the snow-flakes fell larger and faster, until toward night they changed into a drizzling rain. The effect of the storm upon the church attendance must have opened the eyes of many a Pastor who thought his sermon was the attraction which weekly drew so many people from their homes. The people who are accustomed to go to church to hear the sermon will presumably go despite the weather, while those who attend service for the sake of the music will probably be the first to fall off in their attendance. The inference must have been too plain to be pleasant to many Pastors who preached to empty pews, while others—and among them Mr. Beecher, whose congregation was not perceptibly diminished—must have been encouraged by the presence of an audience which surely would never have ventured out unless they thought they would gain some substantial good thereby. Horse-car travel was of course much impeded. The teams were "doubled up" early in the day, and not long afterward the heavy snow-plows made their appearance. All the lines ran with an approach to regularity, however, except that running through Canal street and the Bowery to Peck slip. Ferry travel was also much obstructed, especially on the Staten Island lines, and one unimportant accident is reported. The steamer Thomas Collyer, on its way from Staten Island to Pier No. 19 ran into the head of Pier No. 11, fortunately without loss of life or limb and with but small damage. But it was the telegraph lines which was most severely damaged. At one time scarcely half the Fire Department was in communication with head quarters, and on the Western Union lines the wires were almost entirely down over an area of 150 miles toward the south, east, and west. But these are merely the chief features of details, which are given below in full.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON STREET TRAVEL.

The troubles to which passengers by the various street railroads were subjected were many and severe. Cars traversed their routes only at long intervals. As early as 9 o'clock nearly every railroad line had to "double up" their teams, putting four horses to each car. The snow was of a peculiarly heavy and sodden kind, which settled down into the tracks the moment it touched the ground, and resisted the power of the sweeping-machines which were first used to remove it. Then it became necessary, as the fall continued heavily, to bring out the weighty and powerful snow-plows. These were in constant motion, with eight horses drawing each, up and down the tracks, and soon piles of snow on both sides of the tracks attested their efficacy. They were followed by the snow-sweepers, and the tracks were clean for a short time. Of course the doubling up of the teams necessitated the drawing off of many cars for want of equine motive power, and the lines were not running one-half of their usual number of cars. The Third Avenue Line dispatched cars about every five minutes, their usual "headway" being one minute. The cars of the Bleecker Street Line, that line of many turnings, hills and hollows, and poor horse-flesh, were to be seen struggling along about twice in the hour, and running off the track or getting stuck in snow heaps frequently. The cars of this line which run through Canal street and the New Bowery to Peck Slip, stopped off altogether at about 11 o'clock. The Second Avenue Line had sixty-five cars running, and managed to keep fair time. The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Avenue Lines were all running about half the number of cars they would have operated but for the storm. The Dry Dock and East Broadway green and blue cars were also running, but at the junction of East Broadway and Canal street the horses had a hard time to get up the hill. The Grand Street Line, the Forty-second Street Line, and the Tenth Street and Twenty-third Street Cross-town Lines, made trips at long intervals. In fact, none of the lines attempted to make their trips on time, and, as several starters and conductors remarked, "We make trips to-day when it suits us, and," with a chuckle, "if persons are not satisfied, why, let them walk." But few persons would hesitate between even the uninviting interior of a crowded street-car and a tramp through the deep and driving snow, with the chances of getting an eye knocked out by a snowball.

DELAYS AND CASUALTIES ON THE FERRIES.

On both the East and North Rivers, all day long, the tolling of the fog-bells and blowing of whistles was heard. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon a dense fog prevailed, which caused much danger in crossing, but nothing like what would have resulted had it occurred on a week-day, when the innumerable tug-boats and vessels are passing up and down in mazy processions. The ferry-boats only made about half their usual number of trips and took considerable time in crossing; so dense was the fog that it was impossible to see twenty feet ahead of the boats. No accidents were, however, reported on either the North or East River Ferries. From 9 o'clock to 12 the fog was at its thickest, and most of the ferries only made trips about once an hour, delaying over in hopes of a slight clearing off. On the North River, especially, traveling was dangerous and the snow-fog impenetrable. The boats on the Cortlandt Street, Chambers Street, Desbrosses Street, and Twenty-third Street Ferries to Jersey City, and the boats of the Christopher Street and Chambers Street Ferries to Hoboken, all made trips after 12 o'clock at intervals of about half an hour. Previous to that time they started whenever they thought it most advisable. The People's Line for Staten Island only made three trips during the day, instead of making one every hour. Down the bay the atmosphere was thick and dark, and to strike Staten Island at the point desired was a work of no small risk. The steamer Thomas Collyer, Capt. Greer, left Staten Island at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way to Pier No. 19, North River, with about 100 passengers on board. Everything went right until the vicinity of Pier No. 11 was reached. The Captain evidently thought that he was further out in the stream than he was, and suddenly the end of a pier loomed up right before the prow of the vessel, and scarcely twenty yards off. The engines were at once reversed, but in a moment the vessel had crashed into the bulkhead with great force. Much consternation ensued among the passengers, who all rushed forward as soon as they had recovered themselves, to see what had happened. A large portion of the bow of the vessel, with the flagstaff, was carried away. An examination revealed the fact that the injury done was all above the water line, and as no further damage was found to have resulted, the vessel proceeded to her dock. Pier No. 11, against which the steamer collided, projects into the river much further than the neighboring piers, and the Captain must have imagined that he had passed it, hence the accident. The damage done to the steamer is not very heavy, and the pier head was not materially injured. Several of the passengers were transported with undesirable celerity from one part of the cabin to another, but all of them escaped serious injury. The boats of the Staten Island Railroad and Ferry Company and the North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Company, situated at the Battery, omitted to make their 11, 12, and 1 o'clock trips, owing to the danger apprehended. They commenced running, however, at 2 o'clock, as the weather cleared somewhat about that time. Many persons who came to the City from Staten Island in the morning, seeing the density of the fog, preferred to put up at a hotel to taking the risk of returning to their homes.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL BREAKAGE OF THE WIRES—MEASURES TAKEN TO CONVEY ALARMS.

The storm which disarranged and in many instances destroyed the Police telegraph wires played sad havoc with those of the fire-alarm telegraph. At noon the disarrangement of the telegraph instruments at headquarters in Mercer street indicated that there was trouble brewing, and the telegraphic tests, which, during the prevalence of a storm, are always very frequent, soon informed the operator on duty that wires were breaking in all directions. This information was soon after verified by messengers dispatched to head-quarters by the chiefs of battalion in various districts throughout the city, to report that the alarm boxes were not working, and that the wires were prostrated by the storm. Mr. Emerich, Superintendent of Telegraph, was notified, and a thorough test of the wires was made, and at noon he reported to President Perley and Commissioner Van Cott that if an alarm were then sent scarcely one-half of the fire companies in the city would receive it. It was found that poles had broken and fallen, the wires had given way beneath the strain of the snow and ice which had accumulated thereon, and where the wires of the fire telegraph were not broken they had become so entangled with other wires running along the same poles as to render them entirely useless. Up to 3 P. M. yesterday, no less than 150 breaks were reported below Fifty-ninth street, and about twenty-five poles were completely prostrated. The southern and northern circuits were completely "dead," and the other circuits exhibited signs of uncertain vitality. The separate lines which connect the bell-towers with Firemen's Hall, and which are relied upon when the other lines are prostrated, were also broken, and no communication could be obtained by them except by messenger.

Chief Engineer Bates, of the Fire Department, fearing just such an emergency, went to head-quarters at noon, and at once issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF CHIEF, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1874.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 253.—Chiefs of battalions from Nos. 1 to 8 will immediately, on receipt of this order, establish street patrols in each company in their respective battalions, as follows: Two men during the day and four men during the night, excepting those companies having charge of bell towers, which will furnish one man as street patrol during the day and two at night. In case of discovery of fire they will communicate the alarm to the nearest company, the commanding officer of which will immediately dispatch a messenger to every other company doing duty in that vicinity.

All leaves of absence (except in case of sickness or death in the family) are hereby revoked until otherwise ordered.

The tower bells will ring for all fires below Fifty-ninth street.

Battalions 1 to 8 consist of forty-five engine and hook and ladder companies, located below Fifty-ninth street. The bell-towers below Fifty-ninth street are located as follows:

At Jefferson Market, Spring and Varick streets, Marion street, near Prince; Essex Market, Houston street and Avenue D. Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, and Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue. The district above Fifty-ninth street is to be patrolled by mounted firemen, using the spare horses of the department for that purpose. Spare horses have also been sent to the engine-houses below Fifty-ninth street, to be used by messengers in transmitting second and third alarms to the quarters of distant companies, whose services may be needed at the fire.

A similar catastrophe to the telegraph wires occurred on Jan. 5, 1873, when all the wires in this City were prostrated. Immediately thereafter the lines were thoroughly repaired, and new wires and poles substituted for those which had given out, at an expense of over $10,000. Since then five hundred new poles have been substituted for the old poles, which had become so rotten that they could not withstand the strain imposed upon them. The damage yesterday was not as great as that occasioned by the storm of 1873. Fifteen line men were set at work yesterday to repair the broken lines, and as many additional workmen as can be obtained will be employed to-day, and Superintendent Emerich is in hopes that the lines will be in full working order within a week or ten days.

EFFECT OF THE STORM ON THE POLICE SERVICE.

The first intimation received by the Police authorities that the storm had interfered with their means of telegraphic communication came to Police Head-quarters at 11 o'clock, when the instruments on the west section ceased working, and soon after the north, south, east, and central sections followed. By noon every Police station in the City was completely cut off from communicating with the Central Office except by messenger. Operator Fuller sent out the meridian time at noon, but received no response, and at 1 o'clock roll-call not a single station answered. Telegraphic communication with Bellevue Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and the Head-quarters of the Fire Department was completely suspended. In this emergency Inspector McDermott at once sent for Superintendent James Crowley, of the Telegraph Bureau, but upon his arrival he found that he could do nothing immediately to put the telegraph lines in working order. The Police wires in many instances run on the same poles as the wires of the fire telegraph and Western Union Company, and all have in many cases shared the same fate. Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon made the necessary arrangements for keeping up communication between Police Head-quarters and the station-houses. The mounted squad under Sergt. Wasting was summoned, and were distributed among the distant Police station-houses, with orders to bring promptly to the Central Office all important news. Orders were sent to the Captains to direct their men to keep a sharp lookout for fires, and notify the Central Office promptly of any occurrence of importance. Three of the mounted men were held on reserve at Police Head-quarters to transmit orders to the station houses when necessary. The damage to the Police wires by the storm cannot at present be estimated, but will probably reach $5,000.

REMOVING THE SNOW AND ICE.

In the absence of an appropriation for the removal of snow and ice from the streets, no attempt will be made by the Street-cleaning Bureau to remove the snow, but gangs of men will be set at work to keep the crosswalks clear for the passage of pedestrians, and the culverts open to allow the melting snow to pass off as soon as a thaw commences. Police Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, was at Police Head-quarters yesterday afternoon, in consultation with Inspector Thorne and Department Superintendent O'Brien, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, in relation to the subject. The ward foremen and gangmen were sent for, and directed to assemble all the laborers employed in the bureau, and to put them at work at 6 o'clock this morning shoveling the snow from the crosswalks and opening the culverts of the street, and to keep them at work in gangs day and night until the work is accomplished. From the reports made to the foremen and gangmen last night, it is probable that at daybreak to-day no less than 600 men will be at work throughout the City clearing the crosswalks and culverts. The thoroughfares which will first receive the attentions of the shovel brigade are Broadway, Fifth avenue, Chambers street, Fulton street, Park row, Wall street, Greenwich street, Washington street, Bowery, and Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth avenues, below Fifty-ninth street.

THE STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

A noticeable feature in connection with the inclement weather yesterday was the immense number of persons who applied for admission to the station-houses for a night's lodging. Long before 10 o'clock nearly every station-house throughout the City was full to repletion with both male and female lodgers. Many of them were of decent appearance, and were driven to seek the shelter of the station-houses through abject necessity. The sergeants and doormen say they never saw so many new faces applying for admission before in a single night. The "old rounders" were in at an early hour, knowing that the number of applicants for free lodging would be increased. Knowing full well the cold and gloomy state of affairs outside, the Police accommodated as many as would possibly fit into their very limited space, and when any applicants appeared after every inch of room was occupied they were referred to such other station-house as would be likely to have some spare beds.

TWENTY INCHES OF SNOW IN PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 20.—Eighteen or twenty inches of snow fell here to-day. At Port Jervis about eight inches fell. The west ward bound trains on the Erie Railroad were not delayed by the storm.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Silas Seymour, of Quebec; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis; Ex-State Senator Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., and Carroll Hyde, of Binghamton, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE ROSS CASE.

CONTINUOUS SEARCH MADE FOR THE BOY.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING PERSONALLY GUARANTEES A REWARD OF $5,000 FOR HIS RECOVERY—INDICATIONS THAT THE CHILD IS STILL ALIVE—THEORIES OF THE DETECTIVES.

Yesterday passed over without the receipt of any further information regarding the whereabouts of the stolen Charlie Ross. Superintendent Walling has by no means abandoned the case, and is constantly sending out detectives in all directions to investigate reports and information of varied character received by him. These investigations have, up to the present, proved devoid of any good result. On Saturday night Mr. Frank Lewis, uncle of Charlie Ross, accompanied by Capt. Hedden, returned from Bennington, Vt., where they had been to investigate a rumor that a boy detained there was the abducted child. The boy proved to have blue eyes, and this at once showed that he was not the missing child. Yesterday Superintendent Walling received a letter from the man who detained the boy in Bennington, Vt., to the effect that he did not think Mr. Lewis capable of judging whether the boy was Charlie Ross or not, and asking that some one else be sent there to again investigate the matter. Superintendent Walling yesterday visited Bay Ridge, and examined the boat used by Mosher and Douglass in the commission of their last burglary. He found that the boat had originally been a cat-rigged boat, painted white, and that the robbers had completely changed her appearance. They had put in a new false stern, cut-water, and bowsprit, and covered her sides with planking from amidships to the stern, in order to give her a heavier appearance in the water. The boat had originally been painted white, and the burglars had painted her a dark lead color. Superintendent Walling declared that he did not think the boat was the one stolen from Mr. Wilmot, of Bridgeport, and that in any event Mr. Wilmot's boat was not built by "Bill" Mosher, the burglar, but by Gilbert Mosher, his brother. In reference to the Mosher family, it may be stated that Mrs. Mosher on several occasions has declared to Superintendent Walling her sorrow for the act of her husband; that she never knew of the whereabouts of Charlie Ross, and that if she did she would convey the child to Mrs. Ross herself. All the information in Mrs. Mosher's possession regarding the habits of her husband, his companions and haunts, was freely given to Superintendent Walling some days ago.

Superintendent Walling yesterday declared that he would personally guarantee a reward of $5,000 to any one who would give information which would lead to the recovery of Charlie Ross, if alive, and would use all his influence with the Governor of this State to secure the parties giving such information immunity from punishment.

On Friday last a well-known sporting man called on Superintendent Walling and imparted to him what he declared to be important information in relation to the movements of Mosher and Douglas, the kidnappers of Charlie Ross. The information was to the effect that persons living near Jackson Creek, Strong's Dock, and other places on Flushing Bay and in the neighborhood of Riker's Island, had seen during the latter part of July a boat resembling the one in which the dead burglars made their excursion to Bay Ridge, in communication with a larger boat, painted black, cruising about the neighborhood referred to. It was also reported that two men resembling Mosher and Douglas were often seen in the smaller boat, and a woman and a boy were sometimes seen in the larger one. The boy was described as being of light complexion and curly hair. In October last the larger boat disappeared but the smaller returned soon after and then also disappeared. The Superintendent detailed several detectives to work up that supposed clue, but it proved to be a false scent, and nothing came of it. The larger boat was found to belong to a German living in Harlem who used the smaller for fishing purposes.

It has also been ascertained that the opinion entertained by the Philadelphia Police that four men were engaged in the abduction is false. Four men were at the time of the abduction engaged in peddling bug and roach poison in the suburbs of Philadelphia, but these men were Mosher, Douglas, Westervelt, (Mosher's brother-in-law,) and another man, who is known to Superintendent Walling, but whose name is withheld for the present. Superintendent Walling, however, is positive that Westervelt and his companion knew nothing of the kidnapping until long after it had been accomplished.

A RAY OF HOPE.

INDICATIONS THAT CHARLIE ROSS WAS ALIVE UP TO DEC. 12—THEORIES AND CONJECTURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The frequent disappointments in tracing up the clues to the recovery of Charlie Ross have caused general apprehension that he is dead. The detectives are convinced, however, from circumstantial evidence which has been in their possession since last Friday night, that Charlie Ross was living on Saturday, Dec. 12, or that if he was dead his abductors did not know it at the time. In proof of this, they declare absolutely that the abductors of the child set out from the first with the resolute purpose of adhering to a plan by which they should have $20,000 paid to them, and also have many hours' time for the purpose of examining the money and getting away with it before restoring the boy; also that the Police authorities both of New-York and Philadelphia had been equally resolute in their purpose of directing all their efforts to the capture of the criminals, and that under no circumstances would they depart from that intention, or consent to a compromise by which the villains would be enabled to get the money and depart with it.

This condition of affairs has brought about a trial of endurance between the police authorities on one hand and the abductors on the other, the latter trying to defeat the endeavors of the former and exhaust the patience of the family of the stolen child, and the Police being determined to hold to their purpose to the end. In this struggle the endurance of the thieves was at last overcome by the strength of purpose of the Detectives in abiding by their fixed plan of refusing a compromise that would enable the kidnappers to escape with money, and the latter were at length reduced to extreme want, and this is given as the reason for their undertaking the burglary at Bay Ridge which ended fatally. The kidnappers had come to the knowledge that the plan was no longer practicable, and that they must abandon it.

There is also clear evidence that such was their view of the case a few hours before they met their fate. If the child had not been living at that time they would have had no occasion to consider anything about their defeated plan, or have had any necessity to invent a new one from these facts, obtained to-night from Mr. McKeon, who has been thoroughly conversant with the operations in the case, and which are more defined than any yet made public. It is apparent that the authorities have been acquainted for some time with the identity of the burglars, and with their actions. Although previous statements to this effect have been made, they have in no instance been substantiated by explanatory facts, and these particulars warrant the belief that the matter is very much nearer its solution. The detectives are, it is also asserted, using every exertion, based upon the information secured, previous and subsequent to the burglary, to discover the whereabouts of Charlie Ross.

THE SUCCESSFUL PEDESTRIAN.

WESTON ENTIRELY RECOVERED FROM THE EFFECTS OF HIS GREAT WALK—HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION—DETAILED RECORD OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, having completed his self-imposed task of walking 500 miles within six days, Saturday night at the rink in Newark, left the track for his rooms in the Mansion House soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been carefully wrapped up in blankets, and was carried to a coach, which had been in waiting for him for over an hour. He was very jubilant over his success, and was in fine spirits. Dr. Taylor, his attending physician, declares that if he could have had two hours sleep before midnight and two hours after midnight, if, in other words, he could have rested from 10 o'clock P. M. to 2 o'clock A. M., he would have been in condition to walk seventy-five miles yesterday. His feet were in as good trim after he had concluded his undertaking as before he started on Monday morning last. Upon his arrival at the Mansion House, he retired to rest and slept till about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when he breakfasted. After breakfast he took a stroll to the rink and returned. In the morning he attended services at Association Hall, where Dr. Nicholson, who left the Protestant Episcopal Church recently to join Dr. Cummin's Reformed Episcopal Church, delivered a sermon. At the conclusion of the services he went to the residence of Mayor Perry, whence, after a short delay, he repaired to the mansion of Hon. Thomas T. Kinney. This visit was made in consequence of a previous arrangement. He was there met by a number of prominent residents of Newark, with whom, at Mr. Kinney's invitation, he sat down to dinner.

It is understood that he intends to remain in Newark until after his exhibition of pedestrianism on Wednesday next.

Weston is extremely enthusiastic over the treatment which he has received at the hands of the people of Newark. He attributes his success partly to the encouragement and sympathy he received from them. He says, too, that the track at the Rink is much better than that of the New-York Rink, and ascribes his triumph mainly to this fact. The track upon which he walked was at first intended to measure exactly one-sixteenth of a mile, but upon being completed it was found that sixteen circuits exceeded the prescribed distance by twenty-four feet. An allowance for this excess was made, and for that reason the feat was concluded in the 498th mile as counted by "laps." The last day's record shows that the 481st mile was accomplished in ten minutes and nineteen seconds, and was made in the shortest time of any mile in that day's tramp. The longest time of any mile on Saturday was nineteen minutes and twenty seconds, and that mile was the first made on Saturday and the 426th in the whole week's effort. During the first twenty-four hours Weston walked 115 miles, resting 4 hours, 59 minutes, and 12 seconds only that day; in the second twenty-four he rested 6 hours, 12 minutes, 33 seconds, and added 75 miles more to his journey; he made eighty miles in the next twenty-four hours, occupying for rest but four hours, fifty-one minutes, and one second; on the fourth day his rest was in the aggregate three hours, forty-five minutes, and twelve seconds, and the distance traveled was eighty miles; in the fifth 24 hours he covered 75 miles, resting 4 hours, 47 minutes, and 53 seconds, and on the sixth and last day he made his most continuous walk, occupying but 27 minutes and 55 seconds for rest, and accomplishing 75 miles, his average being much slower than on the previous days.

The average per mile on the first day's walk was 9 minutes 55 seconds; average per mile on second day's walk, 14 minutes 14 seconds; average per mile on third day's walk, 14 minutes 29 seconds; average per mile on fourth day's walk, 15 minutes 11 seconds; average per mile on fifth day's walk, 15 minutes 22 seconds; average per mile on sixth day's walk, 18 minutes 49 seconds; average per mile during entire walk, 14 minutes 14 seconds.

The refreshing sleep of Sunday seems to have completely restored him, and the peculiar drowsiness that possessed him during the last moments of his walk has, fortunately for him, passed away without injury to his system.

GERMANY.

AN APPEAL TO A HIGHER COURT IN THE VON ARNIM CASE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin states that both the prosecution and the defense have appealed the Kammergericht from the sentence of Count Von Arnim. The case will come up in the higher court in about three months.

FRANCE.

A DEAD-LOCK IMMINENT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Dec. 21—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the division of parties in consequence of the vote in the Committee of Thirty on the 16th inst. has produced a dead-lock, which will certainly cause the dissolution of the Assembly when the vote on the Constitutional bill is taken, immediately after recess.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICANS IN CATALONIA WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The *Morning Standard* has a dispatch from Spain reporting the total defeat and routing of the Republican Gen. Lopez Domonquez, in Catalonia, by the Carlists, under Tristanq, with heavy loss of killed and wounded.

L'AMERIQUE.

THE SALVAGE ON THE FRENCH STEAMER REDUCED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The salvage on the French steam-ship Amerique has been reduced, on appeal, to $90,000.

ITALY.

THE GARIBALDI ANNUITY GRANTED.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill granting an annuity to Garibaldi by a vote of 207 to 25.

ASSIGNMENTS OF JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

The assignments of Judges in the higher courts of record of civil and criminal jurisdiction in this district, to hold the various terms during the year 1875, have been made. They are, in the respective courts, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

General Term.—January, March, May, and October—Chief Justice Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Special Term.—February and March—Judge Van Brunt; April—Judge Donohue; October—Judge Barrett; November—Judge Lawrence.

Chambers.—January—Judge Barrett; February—Judge Lawrence; March—Judge Donohue; April—Judge Barrett; May—Judge Lawrence; June—Judges Brady and Davis; July—Judge Barrett; August— ———; September—Judge Donohue; October—Judge Lawrence; November—Judge Donohue; December—Judges Davis and Brady.

Circuits and Oyer and Terminer.—January—Part I., Judge Donohue; Part II., Judge Van Vorst; February—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barret; Part II., Judge Van Brunt; Part III., Judge Donohue; March—Part I., Judge Lawrence; Part II., Judge Van Vorst; April—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Lawrence; Part II., Judge Van Brunt Part III., Judge Van Vorst; May—Part I. and Oyer and Termer, Judge Donohoe; Part II., Judge Van Brunt; June—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Donohue; Part II., Judge Lawrence; Part III., Judge Van Vorst; October—Part I., Judge Barrett; Part II., Judge Van Brunt; November—Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barrett; Part II., Judge Van Brunt; December—Part I., Judge Donohoe; Part II., Judge Van Vorst; Part III., Judge Lawrence.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Terms.—January—Judges Freedman, Curtis, and Spier; February—Judges Monell, Freedman, and Van Vorst; March—Judges Sedgwick, Van Vorst, and Spier; April—Judges Monell, Curtis, and Spier; May—Judges Monell, Freedman, and Sedgwick; June—Judges Curtis, Sedgwick, and Van Vorst; October—Judges Freedman, Van Vorst, and Spier; November—Judges Monell, Sedgwick, and Spier; December—Judges Monell, Curtis, and Van Vorst.

Special Terms.—January—Judge Monell; February—Judge Sedgwick; March—Judge Curtis; April—Judge Freedman; May—Judge Van Vorst; June—Judge Spier; October—Judge Curtis; November—Judge Freedman; December—Judge Sedgwick.

Jury Terms.—Part I.—January—Judge Van Vorst; February—Judge Speir; March—Judge Monell; April—Judge Sedgwick; May—Judge Curtis; June—Judge Freedman; October—Judge Monell; November—Judge Van Vorst; December—Judge Speir. Part II.—January—Judge Sedgwick; February—Judge Curtis; March—Judge Freedman; April—Judge Van Vorst; May—Judge Speir; June—Judge Monell; October—Judge Sedgwick; November—Judge Curtis; December—Judge Freedman.

Chambers in Vacation.—Judge Speir from Monday, July 6, to Monday, July 20, inclusive; Judge Sedgwick from Tuesday, July 21, to Tuesday, Aug. 4, inclusive; Judge Monell from Wednesday, Aug. 5, to Wednesday, Aug. 19, inclusive; Judge Freedman from Thursday, Aug. 20, to Thursday, Sept. 3, inclusive; Judge Curtis from Friday, Sept. 4, to Friday, Sept. 18, inclusive; Judge Van Vorst from Saturday, Sept. 19, to Saturday, Oct. 3, inclusive.

General Terms in Vacation.—Tuesday, Aug. 4—Judges Monell and Sedgwick; Thursday, Sept. 3—Judges Freedman and Curtis.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Terms.—First Monday of January—Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore; March—Chief Justice Daly, Judges Loew and J. F. Daly; May—Chief Justice Daly, Judges Robinson and Larremore; November—Chief Justice Daly, Judges Loew and J. F. Daly.

Special Terms—For Trial of Issues of Fact.—Part I.—First Monday of January—Judge Loew; February—Judge Larremore; March—Judge Robinson; April—Chief Justice Daly; May—Judge Loew; June—Judge Robinson; October—Chief Justice Daly; November—Judge Robinson; December—Judge Larremore. Part II.—February—Judge J. F. Daly; April—Judge Larremore; June—Judge J. F. Daly; October—Judge J. F. Daly; December—Judge Leow.

Equity Terms.—First Monday of February—Judge Leow; April—Judge J. F. Daly; June—Chief Justice Daly; October—Judge Larremore; December—Judge Robinson.

Chambers and Special Term—Issues of Law.—January—Judge J. F. Daly; February—Judge Robinson; March—Judge Larremore; April—Judge Loew; May—Judge J. F. Daly; June—Judge Loew; July 1 to 15—Judge Larremore; July 16 to 31—Judge Van Brunt; Aug. 1 to 15—Judge J. F. Daly; Aug. 16 to 31—Judge Robinson; Sept. 1 to 15—Chief Justice Daly; Sept. 16 to first Monday of October—Judge Loew; October—Judge Robinson; November—Judge Larremore; December—Chief Justice Daly.

THE TILTON-BEECHER APPEAL.

A representative of THE TIMES called upon Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, one of Mr. Beecher's counsel, yesterday evening, for the purpose of ascertaining whether counsel on both sides in the Tilton-Beecher suit had agreed upon any modification of the order for the bill of particulars granted by Judge McCue, which would obviate the necessity of arguing the case before the Court of Appeals, to which Mr. Tilton's counsel have appealed. Mr. Shearman stated that no arrangement had been agreed upon. The case will not come up to-day, as had been previously stated, owing to the fact that Mr. Beach, who is to argue the question on the part of Mr. Tilton, is at present engaged in court upon another important suit. No day has yet been fixed for the hearing of the appeal on the bill of particulars, nor can any time be specified until the case in which Mr. Beach is engaged shall be closed. Mr. Shearman said the suit had already lasted five or six days longer than was anticipated, and that he had no doubt it would be finished in a day or two, so that an early day this week could be named for trying the other question. He said that Mr. Beecher's counsel were very anxious to have the matter speedily decided, so as to leave no obstacle in the way of proceeding with the trial of Mr. Tilton's suit as soon as possible. It is not yet known whether any agreement may be reached upon the order for the bill of particulars. It is expected that to-day or to-morrow some such modification may be suggested as will meet the approval of both parties. Mr. Tilton stated last evening that he had placed the matter at the disposal of Mr. Beach, and was satisfied to accept any arrangement he might deem consistent with the interests of his suit. Should no agreement be reached it is likely the appeal will be heard on Thursday.

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MARRIED.

DE VEUVE—PETERS.—In Madison, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. James L. Wilson, of Newark, PRENTISS DE VEUVE, of Newark, to EMMA, daughter of H. N. Peters.

HERDER—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., assisted by Rev. Hiram Hutchings, PETER HERDER, of New-York, to LOTTIE M., eldest daughter of Edwin Butler, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ADAIR.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 18th inst., JANE ADAIR.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock to-day, from the residence of her mother, No. 214 West 33d st.

COGGESHALL.—On the 18th inst., ALICE, daughter of George D. and Deborah Coggeshall, aged 33 years.

Funeral on Monday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Giles H. Coggeshall, Bloomfield, N. J., to which her friends are respectfully invited without further notice. Train leaves Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries at 2 P. M. Return train leaves Bloomfield at 5:15.

CONKLIN.—At Mt. Vernon, East Chester, suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 18, GEORGE CONKLIN, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock, Monday, Dec. 21.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

DEDERICK.—Suddenly, at North Madison, Ohio, Dec. 17, FRANCES LEE, widow of the late Zachariah Dederick, of this City.

Her remains will be brought to New-York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, of disease of the heart, JENNIE, youngest child of George B. (Jr.) and Jennie Deane, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 781 Greenwich st., on Tuesday, Dec. 22 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELDRIDGE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 8 East 36th st., on Friday morning, 18th inst., THOMAS P. ELDRIDGE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester and Brockport (N. Y.) and Lee and North Adams (Mass.) papers please copy.

FRANKS.—On Dec. 17, J. J. FRANKS, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Bergen av., Jersey City Heights, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

FINLAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, MARGARET FINLAY.

Relatives and friends of her nephew, Mr. Ferguson, and nieces, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 522 9th av., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.

☞ Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

GOODHUE.—On Friday, the 18th inst., at his daughter's residence, corner 5th av. and 130th st., Mr. WELLS GOODHUE, of Brattleboro, Vt., aged 72 years.

Funeral service in Brattleboro on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

HALL.—SAMUEL HALL, 19th December inst., at Newark, N. J., aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 400 South 10th st., near South Orange avenue, Newark, on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot on the arrival of the train, which leaves New-York at 9:10 A. M.

HALL.—At Grey's Harbor, W. T., Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of Azariah D. Hall, deceased.

HYDE.—On Sunday, Dec. 20, suddenly, HAROLD N., only child of E. Francis and Marie E. Hyde, aged 8 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his grandfather, Albert N. Brown, No. 146 Madison av., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

McMULLEN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 20, LOUISE, second daughter of Lewis and Alethia Augusta McMullen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PATTEN.—In Providence, R. I., on the 17th instant, in the 39th year of his age, JOSEPH H. PATTEN, only son of the late Hon. William S. Patten.

POPE.—At Hazardville, Conn., on the 19th of December, 1874, ALICE MARGARETTA, only daughter of Thomas S. and Mary S. Pope, aged 10 years and 3 months.

☞ Montreal, Canada, papers please copy.

SCHOONMAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 18, LILLIE JOSEPHINE SCHOONMAKER, aged 4 years and 6 months, only child of Hiram Schoonmaker, Jr., and grandchild of Henry T. and Eliza McCoun.

Funeral, on Monday, 3 o'clock, at the residence of H. T. McCoun, No. 275 Washington av.

STANLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM J. STANLEY, aged 38 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 109 Sands st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased; also, members of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., Brooklyn, and of Typographical Union No. 6 of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

VREELAND.—On Saturday, the 19th, D. S. BASSETT VREELAND, son of Nicholas S. and Ellen L. Vreeland, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 22d, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Bergen av., near Newark and New-York Railroad depot, Jersey City Heights.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 do., 88¼c., cash; 89¼c., January; 90¼c., February; No. 3 do., 83c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn—Old dull and nominal at 77c., cash; New dull and declining at 65c., cash; 65⅛c., January; Rejected, 61⅛c.@61½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52⅛c., cash; 52⅜c., January; Rejected, 46c. Rye higher and in fair demand at 96c.@97½c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 23, cash; $1 24, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 08@$1 12. Pork quiet and weak at $18 80, spot. Lard quiet and weak at 12⅞c., cash; $13 20, February. Bulk Meats quiet and easier; sales of Shoulders, packed, at 6½c.@6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c., loose. Whisky steady at 97c. On the call of the Board this afternoon, Wheat was steady and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Pork sold at $19 15, February. Lard unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Cattle active and higher; demand firm for good grades of Butchering and shipping; Butchers', $2 50@$4 25; Shipping, $4 @$6 75; shipments, 2,000. Live Hogs dull and declining; receipts, 13,000, with 15,000 left over from yesterday; Poor to Extra, $6 25@$7 15; shipments, 5,000. Sheep weak; fairly active; receipts, 1,100; Common to Choice, $3 50@$4 75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Imports for the last 24 hours—3,900 bbls. Flour, 200 bushels Wheat, 34,800 bushels Corn, 11,200 bushels Oats, 7,400 bushels Barley. Exports—11,200 bushels Wheat, 15,600 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn quiet; sales of High Mixed at 80c.; Old No. 2 Western, 85c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 40@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; Two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8⅜c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—Flour steady; in good demand for low grades. Wheat easier at $1 07@$1 08, cash; $1 13, February; No. 3 Red, $1 03; No. 2 Spring, 92½c. Corn firmer; new, 68c.@70c., cash; No. 2 Mixed, 71c., February; 71¼c., December; 72½c.@73c., March. Oats easier; No. 2, 57½c.@58c. Barley flat. Rye declining at $1 02@$1 04. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork declining at $19 25@$19 50, cash and February. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Green Meats nominal. Bacon—Only a small jobbing and order trade at yesterday's prices. Lard held at 13c.; some small lots changed hands in settlement at 12¾c. Live Hogs firm; ranging from $6 25@$7 25; bulk of sales, $6 75@$7. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—Flour very dull; nominal. Wheat firm; in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94c.; No. 2, 89¼c.; January, 89¾c.; February, 90¼c. Oats quiet and nominal; No. 2, store, 49c.@48½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 Mixed, store, 65c.; New, 61c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1, 97c. Barley firmer; quiet; No. 2 Spring, store, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 10. Provisions dull; entirely nominal; Mess Pork, $18 75, cash; Prime Mess, $16 50@$17; Extra Prime, $14@$14 25. Sweet-pickled Hams easier at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders nominally 6⅞c., loose; Boxed Middles firm at 9½c.@10c. Lard nominal; Steam, 13c.; Kettle, 13½c.@13⅝c. Live Hogs, nominally $6 25@$7 25. Dressed Hogs easier at $7 50@$8. Receipts—5,600 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,200 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 55c.@60c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $18 75@$19. Lard dull; Steam, 13⅞c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, $6 20@$6 25; Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Hams, $10½c.@10⅞c. Whisky firm at 97c. Total number of Hogs slaughtered since Nov. 1, 296,000 against 415,000 at the same time last year.

TOLEDO, Dec. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No 3 White Wabash, $1 09; Amber Michigan, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 10½; No. 3 do., $1 02; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 08¾. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, cash and January, 71c.; May, 75½c.; Old, 75c.; Low Mixed, 70c.@70½c.; no grade, 71c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 56c.; White, 58c. Clover-seed, $5 60; Mammoth, $5 75. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 25. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra White, $1 40. Corn quiet; new High Mixed, 92c. Barley unchanged. Corn-meal—Bolted, $38; Unbolted, $37. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23; ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $28. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 54½c.@57c. Hogs, $8 25@$8 35. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Corn quiet; Mixed, 94c.@98c., the inside price for Corn ordered to be removed from the levee by the city authorities; White in store, $1. Hay dull; choice, $25 50@$26 50. Lard—Keg dull and lower, at 14¾c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅜. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛c. dis.; sterling, $5.38½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye—86c. in street, 88c. in cars, for 56 lbs. Corn quiet at 87c.@92c. for No. 1 Western; $1 for State. Oats dull; No. 2 White State, 63c. Barley dull and firmer; sales, 2 cars No. 2 Two-rowed State on private terms. Malt quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 97c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6. Grain unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon—None here. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard, 13c.@14c. Hogs, $6@$6 75. receipts, 3,500 head.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—Flour firm; fair demand. Corn firm; in fair demand at 86c. Oats firm; scarce; 78c. bid. Pork dull; nominal. Lard quiet; unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; unchanged. Bacon—None here.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; shelled, 72c.@73c.; cars, on track, 68c.@69c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum very strong; advancing; Standard White in car-lots, 9c.; Legal Test, 10c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Live Hogs dull; receipts, 3,200; Common, $6 25; Medium, $6 60@$6 75; Good Packing and Butchers', $6 85@$7; about 4,000 in pens unsold; shipments, 549.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 85. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 40; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 40. Tar quiet at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Cotton irregular; less active; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.; net receipts, 9,667 bales; gross, 11,215 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,974 bales; coastwise, 1,832 bales; sales, 8,400 bales; stock, 263,997 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—Cotton dull; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 4,492 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,042 bales; coastwise, 485 bales; sales, 833 bales; stock, 107,488 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; net receipts, 3,399 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,011 bales; coastwise, 1,675 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,683 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 19.—Cotton firm; offerings light; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,002 bales; exports coastwise, 361 bales; sales, 1,298 bales; stock, 90,028 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅝c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 3,358 bales; gross, 3,384 bales; exports coastwise, 1,479 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 65,389 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 19, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the two-story and attic brick and frame house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 23 Broome street, south side, between Goerck and Mangin streets, for $5,800, to Mary Murphy. No other business was transacted.

During the past week, under various legal orders, a large number of sales have been consummated, the total value of City property sold reaching the sum of $248,828, as against $326,725, the figures for the previous week. In each instance, however, where a sale has been made, a falling off in previous estimated values has been shown, and low prices have ruled. Business generally continues dull, and no private sales have been reported. We cannot look now for any great activity until after the holidays, but it is to be hoped that with the beginning of a new year a better state of affairs, as far as the real estate market is concerned, will be shown. In addition to the City property sold at the Exchange within the week, Jere. Johnson on Tuesday disposed of 104 Brooklyn lots for $44,925 in the aggregate, the average prices realized being about sixty per cent. below previous quotations.

The sales for the present week, as noticed below are few in number, and, with the exception of the proposed sale to-morrow by Messrs. Ludlow & Co. of a desirable Fifth avenue residence, of no particular mark.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales thus far announced to take place at the Exchange during the present week are as follows:

To-day (Monday), Dec. 21.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 24.8 by 70, on First avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-fourth street, and two houses, with lots each 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 70 feet west of First avenue, in rear of above.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of an "L" shaped lot, 25 by 111.8, (rear line 43.4 feet,) on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, [illegible] by [illegible], on Fordham avenue, north-east corner of [illegible] street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., public auction sale of a valuable four-story and attic high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25.5 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 673 Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-third street, opposite St. Thomas' Church.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 17 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth avenue, and a house and lot, 18.6 by 98.9, on the same street, south side, 206.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of the premises Nos. 242 and 244 Eighth avenue, east side, 59.6 feet north of Twenty-second street, embracing a plot 39.4 by 68 by — by 83, with the buildings thereon.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 35 by 204 by 42 by 204, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 248 West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a plot of twenty-four lots together, in size 300 by 206.6, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 88 feet east of Avenue C.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the following valuable building lots: Two lots, each 25 by 100 feet, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street; five lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of the Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 360 feet west of Fifth avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 99.11 feet, on the same street, south side, 250 feet east of Twelfth avenue. Also, public auction sale of thirty-three lots on Middle street, (now Prospect avenue,) north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, taking in the lower half of the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Middle and Sherman streets.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Fidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.10 by 75 feet, on First avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 20.5 by 70 feet, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Sixty-ninth street.

Saturday, Dec. 26.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Weeks, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 23 by 100, on First avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, and lot 19 by ½ the block, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Van Voorhies, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 24.4 by 109.9 by 39 by 110, on Strong place, south-west corner of Harrison street, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 2-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 23 Broome st., s. s., between Goerck and Mangin sts., lot 25x75	$5,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 18.

Bloomingdale Road, n. e. corner 129th st., 25x101.4; Andrew Smith to Anthony Aufenger	15,000
Boulevard, n. w. corner 80th st., 102.2x102.1; G. Burling to Jane Earle	65,000
Broome st., No. 523 s. s., 130 ft. w. of Sullivan st., 20x6, with right of way through alley on wife of Charles Siebert	11,500
rear; Edward J. Bergh, Rhinebeck, to Eugenie, Irving place, No. 50, 27x116.1; E. B. Briggs to Juan C. de Mier, one-half part	2,500
West st., n. e. corner Bank st., 152.1x206.2x117.8, to Bank st., thence 211.6; foreclosure; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to A. C. and G. F. and A. C. Kingsland, Jr.	108,000
17th st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of 2d av., about 19x106; A. Kaufman to M. Reno	12,000
20th st., No. 438 West, 16.8x91.11; William D. McBride to Hezekiah P. Malone	1,200
33d st., n. s., 163 ft. e. 2d av., 10x98.9; James E. Shaw to Charles C. Schmitt	15,000
34th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x98.9; H. G. Thompson to A. T. Stewart	30,000
38th st., n. s., 381.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 21.3x98.9; J. M. Tracy to John McGunan	10,550
39th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98.9; Solomon Kalisch to Sarah Myers	40,000
112th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x51.6; L. Stevens to Emily W. Randall	6,000
127th st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11; Jane L. Hughes to Dudley Haley	5,000
Lexington av., w. s., 78.8 ft. e. of 92d st., 22x80; 92d st., s. s., 30 ft. w. of Lexington av., 33.4x56.8; 92d st., s. s., 63.4 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.8x88; D. M. Smith to A. Howell	8,250
2d av., s. e. corner of 2d st., 26x125, foreclosure; John S. Ray to Henry Ludeimann	7,100
3d. av., w. s., part lot No. 43, map Morrisania, 25x120; H. Goeltz to L. Rouner	1,500
Same property; Louis Rouner to Paulina, wife of Henry Goeltz	1,500
5th av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 20x150; also, lot adjoining on north, 135 ft. e. of 5th av.; runs n. 30 ft., e. 15 ft.; Woodbury G. Langdon to Rebecca Jones	28,000

LEASE RECORDED.

5th av., e. s., 30 ft. s. of 56th st., 50.5x100; W. G. Langdon to Rebecca Jones; 21 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Six lots north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, HAS money to loan without bonus on approved City and near-by country real estate; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

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STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

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WHAT STOCKS OR REALTY HAVE YOU TO exchange for Chicago property, or Western lands? M. C. SPAULDING, Chicago, Ill.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

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TO LET—First-class modern house in 21st st., near Broadway.

TO LET—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 9 East 22d st.; all the modern improvements and in perfect order.

TO LET—Banking-room; finest in the City; centrally located, corner Astor place and Broadway, with all modern improvements.

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TO LET—Fine three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, No. 19 Washington place, to a private family only.

LOFTS TO LET—With unlimited steam power, at low rates, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st.

SPACIOUS STORAGE ROOMS,

No. 12 Washington Place.

TO LET—NO. 133 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST DOOR from Irving place, a three-story, high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, at a low rent, to a responsible party. Inquire of H. E. SMITH, No. 77 William st.

CHEAP BUILDING ON WEST BROADWAY TO rent or lease, suitable for smith's shop or light manufacturing. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING, NO. 149 CHAMBERS st., 25x150 feet, fronting on two streets, near Hudson st., well suited for the grocery, drug, or other business requiring space. Apply to THOMAS PATON, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

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SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF OFFICES, SUITable for Banking or Insurance, or for Law Offices, are offered for rental in the Marble Building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau Street, on favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN MATHEWS, on the Premises.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

LOFTS—TO RENT OR LEASE, ALL THE LOFTS of the six-story store, No. 26 Beekman st., through (185 feet) to Spruce st.; good order, fine light; near new Post Office; good steam power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFT, 25 FEET FRONT, 96 feet deep, in No. 93 East 4th st., $33 per month; also, one 26 feet front, 46 deep, in No. 6 Extra place, $15 per month; water and water-closet in both. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

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At R. H. MACY & CO.'S the throng is crowding for Holiday Goods. The best assortment in the City.

Before selecting your Holiday Goods go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S.

Crowds of people congregate at R. H. MACY & CO.'S daily for Holiday Goods.

Dreams of Christmas and Santa Claus will not equal the actuality at R. H. MACY & CO.'S.

Everybody is charmed with the Christmas Exhibition at R. H. MACY & CO'S.

Fancy outdone by the fine assortment of Holiday Goods at R. H. MACY & CO.'S.

Gems for remembrance—the Holiday Gifts at R. H. MACY & CO.'S.

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E. Ridley & Son.,

309, 311, 311-2, Grand St., N. Y.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WHITE CONEY CAPS, with ear-tabs and wing 30c. each.
1,000 sets for children, from 75c. to $5.
Real MINK sets, from $6 50 to $96.
Real ERMINE sets, from $10 up.
Real SEAL sets, from $15 up to $80.
Real SEAL SACQUES, $55, $75 to $250.
Beautiful lines of fine SABLE and other Furs.
SEAL SKIN CAPS, from $2 50 to $25.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

SEAL SKIN GLOVES, $5, $5 50, $7 up.

SILK BEAVER DRESS HATS,
HOLIDAY SHAPES,
$3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6.
FINE FELT HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

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MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND EAST 53D ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FIFTH AV.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 673 5th av., north-east corner of East 53d st.; house is 25.5x65 feet, built by the owner for his own use, is first-class, and contains all the modern conveniences; possession given on delivery of the deed; lot 25.5x100 feet.

Permits and full particulars at the auctioneer's, No. 8 Pine st., New-York.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on MONDAY at 4 P. M., new books, illustrated works, Bibles, juveniles, &c. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 7 P. M., elegantly illustrated and standard books, specially adapted for Christmas presents.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, Dec. 29, 1874, one hand fire-engine, fire bells, boiler, iron bedsteads, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
o26-1aw3mM

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH,

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF THE
City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of R. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319—200 shares—and 320—200 shares—of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, New-York, Dec. 5, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.—The annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5, on THURSDAY, 24th inst. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until the 26th inst. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Railroad securities our specialty 23 years.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

F. B. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

I MUST HAVE $300 TO GRADUATE IN March; reasonable assurances of return with interest; good investment for a political economist. Address STUDENT, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who were not at the meeting of bondholders held Dec. 15, 1874, are requested to call at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FINANCIAL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-three years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY AND GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$325,000

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.

Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer-books closed to the latter date. JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.

JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESIDing in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 61 Broad st., New-York.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.

A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

FRENCH CONVERSATION.—BY A PARISIAN gentleman; City references; ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25; at pupils', $36. Address FRENCH, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time.

ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN FRENCH AND SPANISH LANguages—Ladies and gentlemen.—Terms moderate. No. 475 6th av., Formel's Pharmacy.

A FRENCH TEACHER WISHES TO EXCHANGE tuition for a room. Address No. 140 East 49th st.

CLOTHING.

AT SCHWARTZ'S, NO. 1,251 BROADWAY, will be paid the very highest price for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing; to satisfy yourself call on or address SCHWARTZ, No. 1,251 Broadway, south-west corner of 31st st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 GRAND St., N.Y.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GREETING.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

WHEN THEY COME.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK.

THIS DAY,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, AND DOLLS,

FROM EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.
TOYS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

TOYS FOR THE MILLION, TOYS FOR THE FAMILY,
TOYS FOR THE PARLOR, TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN.

OLD SANTA CLAUS

STILL INVITES THE BOYS AND GIRLS TO HIS GROTTO.

PLEASE NOTICE.

BASEMENT FLOOR--CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, AND LOW-PRICED TOYS.
FIRST FLOOR--{FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY AND LEATHER GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR--{FINE DOLLS, FINE WORK-BOXES, CAGES, CANARY BIRDS, COMPLETE DOLL DEPARTMENT AND FINEST TOYS.
THIRD FLOOR--WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND BELOW THE REGULAR RATES.
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND FAIRS ARE ALLOWED A DISCOUNT.
Goods delivered in all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, by our wagons, FREE.

EDWARD H. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st., New-York.

P. S. OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

OFFER

A Large Line of

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS

AT 25 AND 30 CENTS.

ENGLISH PRINTS,
FANCY HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES,
INITIAL HDFS.,
SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
UMBRELLAS,

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

STRIPE SILKS

AT 65 CENTS, WORTH $1,
AT $1, WORTH $1 50.

No. 48 East 14th st., Union square.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOOK AT OUR LACE COLLARS, LESS THAN 50 CTS. ON THE DOLLAR.
EXAMINE OUR THREAD AND APPLIQUE BARBES.
INQUIRE FOR ITALIAN LACE SETS FROM $1 TO $5.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' PLAIN HEMMED, HEMSTITCHED INITIAL, } made up in Fancy Boxes of half dozen each, at 75c., 88c., $1, up to $2 75 the bx.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., up to $20.
LARGE LOT OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS SUBJECT TO MANUFACTURERS' IMPERFECTIONS, at 10c., 12c., 14c., 15c., 17c., 20c.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—COLORED BORDERS, 35c., 40c., 45c.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 32 INCHES SQUARE, 85c., $1, $1 25.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs—Newest Designs, at 25c., 50c., and 75c. (these are less than half usual prices.)

VELVETS.

Silk Velvets—Colors—at 40c., 45c., 50c., 75c., $1 up per yard.
100 pieces Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $1 85, $2 up.
For Cloaks 28 and 30 inches wide, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 50. Bargains.

NEW PURCHASE OF SASH RIBBONS, 6 and 7 inches—all silk, 50c., 60c., and 69c. per yard.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BIRDS.

HATS AND BONNETS.

70 Cases $2 Felt Hats, (all we have,) clearing at $1 each—very finest goods. 250 dozen of $1 30 Felt Hats clearing at 69c.—all colors. Felt Hats clearing from 25c. up.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS CLEARING

KID GLOVE.

Examine our 45c. Glove—two buttons.

NEILSON GLOVES--TWO BUTTONS.

500 dozens Operas, Whites, Blacks, and Colors at 65c. New Delivery of our Monogram Gloves—two buttons, 95c. 450 dozens of Monograms, in holiday shades—three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen buttons. Castor Gloves, 45c., 50c., 75c., $1, up. Men's Lined Kids, Fur Tops, 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per pair.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Shirts and Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1, up. Silk Mufflers, 38c., 45c., 50c., 75c., up.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,

NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

Second Avenue cars from Peck Slip, (two blocks north Fulton Ferry,) pass within two streets of the store. Leave cars corner Grand and Forsyth sts., New-York. Cars from Grand and South Seventh street Ferries, via Grand street, New-York, pass the door.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MUSICAL BOXES

AT RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

An extraordinary opportunity to select from a Full Stock unequaled in musical quality and variety and in mechanical perfection.

ALL MADE TO ORDER.

J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer,

Nos. 154 and 156 Clark st., Chicago. | No. 31 Maiden Lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENCILS and PEN-CASES.
ALSO,
CELLULOID PENCILS AND PEN-CASES,

a new material of various and beautiful colors, NEVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOLD, SILVER, IVORY-MOUNTED, AND NATURAL

WALKING CANES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City, can be found at

A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden Lane.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

All looking for "sensible holiday presents," should examine our Alphabet Blocks and Cards, Natural History Prints, Book-shelves and Cases, Home and Household Desks, Magnets, Microscopes, Kaleidoscopes, Fancy Slates, School Bags, Spelling and Numeral Cases, Globes of all sizes, and numberless other articles for the amusement and instruction of the young, and for the utility and adornment of the library.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 14 Bond st.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT

FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,

in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 209 6th av., corner 14th st., and 323 8th av., corner 28th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HOLIDAYS.

DRESS SHIRTS,

OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN,
FINE LINEN, READY-MADE OR TO ORDER,

$2 25 EACH.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF MERINO AND FLANNELS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Reynier's Dogskin Gloves, $1 75.

SCARFS, TIES, AND MUFFLERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

J. W. JOHNSTON,

No. 280 Grand st., near Chrystie, N. Y.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS. Splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75c. and $1; worth $1 50 and $2. INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 60c.; worth 90c. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.

Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY. Patterns FITTED TO THE FORM, WARRANTED perfect.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, the following wharf property, part of the estate of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, aforesaid, viz.:

All that certain pier, wharf, and bulkhead property between South street and the East River, in the City of New-York, being one hundred feet on South street, lying opposite and in front of the premises Numbers 60, 61, and 62 South street, and is also in front of the old side wharf, formerly on Wall street, including Pier Number 16, (sixteen,) part of the bulkhead between Piers 16 (sixteen) and 17, (seventeen,) and so much of the slip property now used for the Wall Street Ferry as is embraced within said one hundred feet, being the wharf estate granted to John Murray, Jr., and to Robert I. Murray, and by the said Robert I. Murray devised to the said David Colden Murray.—Dated Dec 18, 1874.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d21-1aw3wM* No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. McKINLEY against whom a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said John H. McKinley do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the court room thereof, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted: and it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said John H. McKinley by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode, in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance.

Witness the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1874.

{Seal of the Court}

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of District Court of said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. BROWN, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel M. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the twenty-ninth (29th) day of December, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, composing the firm of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, of the City and County of New-York, in the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of certain of their creditors by the District Court in said district.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d21-1aw3wm No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of November, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GUSTAV FREYER and HENRY TIMPE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d14-1aw3wM No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM E. STEINHARDT, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d14-1aw3wM. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

NO. 4,976.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillip Rein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the district court of said district.

MATTHEW VASSAR CABLE, Assignee.
d7-1aw3wM*

PROPOSALS.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 26, 1874, for furnishing two steam pumps. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30 | ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price.....Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, Danre.....Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, Reculon.....Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75; Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN.....Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY.....Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN.....Saturday, Jan. 9, —
.....Saturday, Jan 16, —
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 23
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Dec. 29.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Jan. 12.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Otrendorp, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Dec. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Dec. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL.....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES.....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA.....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Thursday, Dec. 24
CUBA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new).....Thursday, Jan. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CUBA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. S. G. Reed, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage [illegible]
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Dec. 26 from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. Wood, Saturday, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
S. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or paying any money to Henry M. Potter on our account, he having left our employ.
J. M. MORA & CO., No. 62 Water st.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN STANTON by her sister Maggie; last heard from in Napa City, Cal., in 1869. Address No. 208 Cherry st., New-York. California papers please copy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A WORD TO FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.

At CARPENTER'S AGENCY, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., can be found an excellent selection of servants for all kinds of work and different nationalities, such as German, Swedish, English, Irish, Scotch, and American; none but respectable, capable help supplied; all orders carefully attended to, with moderate charges when suited.

ATTENDANT ON AN INVALID LADY OR charge of growing children, by a Scotch Protestant woman of first-class experience and highest recommendations; is willing to be generally useful in care of household; no objection to travel or go South. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; girls want situations (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work for a small private family; will be found willing and obliging; can be seen at present employer's; very best City references. A. D., No 13 Waverley place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch Protestant girl who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid, also a good waitress, or would do the fine washing; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 468 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding house; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; also, an excellent baker and pastry-cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class family cook; cooks meats, poultry, &c., nicely, and is an excellent pastry and bread maker; keeps her kitchen in good order, and will assist in the washing, if required; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; excellent cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastry, side dishes, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; understands the care of milk and butter; would assist with washing and ironing; best testimonials; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice cream, &c; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; is willing to assist in the washing; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; IS AN excellent bread and biscuit maker; soups and meats; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE country, with the best of City references; understands perfectly the management of milk and butter. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, in a private family, as cook; is a good bread and pie baker; is willing to assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, IN A small family, who live well, and do not have much company; wages, $25. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would like a few more engagements by the day, or take work home; a perfect fit guaranteed; first-class references. Call at No. 7 Gay st., near Waverley-place.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day or $7 per week. Call at No. 608 3d av., in the cigar store

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would give part of her time for board. Address Arnold, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER, GOOD fitter and trimmer, wishes work in families by the day; good reference; terms moderate. Address "West," Up-town Advertising Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE woman, who is a good plain cook and can wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl, as general servant, or cook and laundress; would like a good home in City or country, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN BU-reau supplies superior servants for all capacities, male and female. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—IS AN EXCELLENT SEAMS-tress and hair-dresser; best City reference. Address or call for two days No. 235 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do up clothes like new; crimps, flutes, puffs, and polishes; is willing and obliging, and can bring first-class recommendations. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of polishing and fluting, ruffles, &c.; has best of references; City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A RESPECTA-ble young person as nursery governess; can teach the rudiments of music; is willing to make herself generally useful, or would go as companion to an elderly lady; best City reference. Address Governess, No. 366 Bowery, Robert Coddington's book store.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.— Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants; Protestants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, colored, Swedish; City or country. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE with good City references; has the best of management of children of all ages. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A FRENCH girl speaking some English; is a very good seamstress; fond of children; neat, willing, agreeable; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTEST-ant seamstress; will wait on a lady, or do light chamber-work. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS OR WAITRESS AND CHAM-ber-maid.—By a highly respectable young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; good chamber-maid; understands her duties in either capacity; two years' best testimonials from last place; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; care of silver and salad dressings; has nearly three years' reference from her last place; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL IN a private family as a first-class waitress; good City references can be given from last employer. Address No. 32 East 30th st.; call on Monday.

MALES

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—LAUN-dress or Up-stairs Work.—By a Canadian Protestant man and wife aged twenty-eight years; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is an excellent laundress; can flute, do up shirts, &c.; or will do up-stairs work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man, lately lately landed, aged twenty-four, who can take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, build fires, clean silver, wait at table, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a man aged twenty-nine years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, feed poultry, tend furnace, and do other chores; best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th sts., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address R. J. C., Brevoort House, 5th av.

NURSE.—AS NURSE AND RUBBER TO AN IN-valid or infirm gentleman by an Englishman with eight years' experience; will do day or night work; has private and medical references. Address or call on W. H. Ellis, No. 51 West 29th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; trained in England; has the best City references; was discharged for no fault of his own; is a thorough waiter; can take a first man's place. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as waiter in a private family; has excellent recommendations from families in New York and London. Address for two days G. N., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOUR-teen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

A HANDSOME CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE six-seat rockaway; also one two-seat sleigh; all nearly new; used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

STABLE TO LEASE, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.— Two stories and cellar; modern improvements; 20x70x100. DANIEL McELROY, Executor, No. 117 East 39th st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF GOULD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS, one four-seat, one two-seat; owner having no use for them, will sell cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 117 West 25th st.

FINE SIX-YEAR-OLD COLT, HAMBLETO-nian-Messenger stock; sound of wind and limb. Apply to EDWIN ANDREWS, Union Stable, 41st st., near Lexington av.

COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE VERY LOW.— Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EARLE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Canal and Centre Sts., near Broadway.
First-class Accommodations for 400 Guests.
Acknowledged the best hotel in the City for the price.
Board, $3 per day.
Accommodations for the Winter at moderate prices.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.

European Plan. Corner of Broadway and 31st st. This Hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, Hot and Cold Water, Baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties transient or permanent desiring comfort will find this house first-class, quiet, and genteel. The Restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired for ladies and families. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway, also on 31st st.

BOARD.—NO. 2 2D PLACE, BROOKLYN, SEC-ond floor, front or back room, in a private family, with board for lady and gentleman; hot and cold water; house newly and elegantly furnished; also a single room for a gentleman; first-class table, with home comforts; no children taken. References given and required.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.— Suites of rooms to rent, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family, residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Post-office Box No. 2,468, New-York.

NO. 1,250 BROADWAY, NEAR 31ST ST., handsomely-furnished front and back parlor, front and back bedroom; hall rooms, gas, fire, hot bath, furniture new; suite or single; for gentlemen, gentlemen and wives, or single ladies; first class house; one door from restaurant; terms reasonable.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE LIVING EN-tirely alone in a large house, handsomely furnished, near Madison square, would let rooms replete with every convenience, and private table if desired. Inquire for card at BERGMAN'S, corner 27th st. and Broadway.

NO. 14 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR the square.—Unexceptionable location; furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen; also table board; house newly decorated and furnished; terms low, for the Winter; references exchanged.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, ONE BLOCK east of Broadway, near 4th st.—Large, handsomely-furnished third story front room and hall bedroom, communicating, with board; ample closet room; location good; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 673 7TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH sts.—Pleasant sunny rooms with board, all modern conveniences; family private; table and attendance superior; Broadway and Seventh avenue cars pass the door; references.

A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED BACK PAR-lor, with alcove; also other desirable rooms, with board, in a first-class house, centrally and very pleasantly located. Address No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED BED-room for one or two gentlemen can be had (without board) with all necessary attendance, in a private family in West 11th st. Address, by note, with references, J. A., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—5TH AV., No. 222, elegant apartment house; one beautiful front suite, newly furnished, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c. Also, two for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HAND-some and well-furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON LEXINGTON AV., near 38th st., will let, with board, their second-story front room (alcove); ample closets; every convenience. Address Box No. 4,837 Post Office.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

FIFTH AV., BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.

Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.

$25.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have full board and a home with a private family living in their own house, for $25 a week. Send references to G. R. GARDNER, No. 839 Broadway.

NO. 191 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished rooms, southern exposure, en suite or singly, with board; house and location first class. References exchanged.

NICE FRONT ROOMS, WARM AND COMFORT-able, will be let to single gentlemen at very moderate prices, owing to the times. Apply at the Anson House, No. 79 Spring st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with or without board; private family; terms moderate. No. 108 East 24th st., near Madison square.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— First-class accommodations on second floor; parlor, sleeping-room, with bath, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also other single rooms.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—NEWLY-FUR-nished front parlor and bed-room on fourth floor; board, fire, and gas, for two persons; $30 per week; also rooms for gentlemen.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, ON SECOND floor, in a private family. No. 58 Irving place, between Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, No. 19 East 46th st., to let with board. References exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUNNY large rooms on fourth floor to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 77 WEST 11TH ST.—A FEW GOOD ROOMS, with or without board, for single gentlemen or married couples; references exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM to let, on first floor, to gentlemen; references. Apply at No. 243 East 19th st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished, to let, with board. Private table if desired; best reference.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE third floor to rent, with first-class board; dinner at 1 P. M.; best of references; large room on fourth floor.

HANDSOME PARLOR, ALSO TWO HALL rooms, third story, with board, reasonable. Apply at No. 30 East 35th st.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECT-edly vacated, to rent, with board, at No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED front room in a private family, within two blocks of Broadway; water, gas, and every convenience.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE HALL ROOM to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE second-story alcove room, with board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished third floor room, with board for gentleman and wife.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 360 West 22d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—NO. 255 4th av., near 20th st. References.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT TWO FURNISHED connecting rooms, second floor, with modern improvements, well ventilated, sunny exposure; one for parlor, with fire; two beds, two bureaus, double washing accommodations, with full first-class board, in strictly private family; location central; terms $15 per week each; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 100.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD from Jan. 1, in a private family, (front room preferred,) between 10th and 23d sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, H. C., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CHRISTMAS WEEK.
JARRETT & PALMER.....Lessees and Managers

POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATIONS
Of the
HERO OF THE HOUR!

The beautiful romantic play will be given but five times more, THIS (Monday) EVENING, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) EVENING, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

No one should fail to see Voegtlin's grand PANORAMA OF OLD PARIS, and Matt Morgan's splendid picture of the PLACE DE LA BASTILE and the animated MARKET SCENE.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, the sublime tragedy of
MACBETH,
with the great SHAKESPEAREAN COMBINATION
Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.....as.....MACBETH
Miss MATILDA HERON.....as.....LADY MACBETH

NEXT MONDAY, Dec. 28, Charles Dickens' charming CHRISTMAS STORY
LITTLE EM'LY,
with Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S unrivaled delineation of the character of WILKINS MICAWBER; the production to be also distinguished for beauty of scenery and novel mechanical effects, including the ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL, STORM SCENE, and THE SHIPWRECK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MACBETH.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that they will revive, on
NEXT FRIDAY (CHRISTMAS) NIGHT,
in all the magnificence and perfection which marked its production during the farewell engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman, including all of Locke's original music and the GRAND CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED MIXED VOICES, the sublime tragedy of
MACBETH,
with the celebrated Shakespearean, Mr. George
VANDENHOFF,
again in his great impersonation of Macbeth.

The revival will also have the extraordinary interest, merit, and attraction of being the occasion of the rentree upon the stage, after her prolonged absence, of the
ILLUSTRIOUS TRAGIC QUEEN,
the world-renowned
MISS MATILDA HERON,
who will, for the first time in New-York, assume the character of
LADY MACBETH!

⁂ The bill will be repeated on Saturday evening.
Sale of seats begins THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY. MLLE. ALBANI—LOHENGRIN.
THREE GRAND FAREWELL NIGHTS of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, Twenty-eighth Subscription Night,
Wagner's most successful Grand Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.....ELSA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, HALL.
Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director.....Signor E. MUZIO
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, Brooklyn Academy.
NORMA.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, Twenty-ninth Subscription Night—MLLE. ALBANI.
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $12, $16, and $20, according to location.
Box-office opens at the Academy for sale of seats for any one of the Three Farewell Performances on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 9 A. M.

NIBLO'S. NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE.....Lessee and Manager
GRAND REOPENING,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21.
N. D. ROBERTS'
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
A DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE,
A DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE,
A DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE,
Surpassing anything ever presented in this country.
Popular prices, 50c., 75c., and $1, according to location. No extra charge for reserved seats. Gallery, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT
of the
R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUMS OF BROOKLYN
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.
The youthful American prima donna,
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Chorus of TWO HUNDRED VOICES, and many volunteers will appear.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.
GEO. VANDENHOFF
Will reply to
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE'S
STRICTURES ON THE THEATRE,
at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seat 75 cents. Tickets now on sale at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Same lecture at Brooklyn Academy, Dec. 21.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Fanny Denham, Maud De Moine, Mlle. Lavenia,
Gussie Walby, Charles Vincent, G. W. Pike,
Harry Fancher, James Welch, Harry Sheldon.
First appearance of Mlle. DE VALARIE.
Third week of Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD.
Can Can 9:30. Performance to conclude 10:30.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-House, Broadway and 29th st.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
GREAT BILL FOR HOLIDAY WEEK.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY. Seats secured.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, &c.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST AT A CHURCH— either Protestant or Catholic—in this City, is desired by a lady, who is thoroughly conversant with the highest order of music. Satisfactory references as to ability, &c., will be given. Address ORGANIST, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.—IN-struction in piano singing, harmony after a new, more rapid proceeding, by a teacher of reputation; terms reasonable to schools. Address HARMONY, at Weber's, 5th av. and 16th st.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROAD-way, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent or by installments.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD OVERSTRUNG bass full iron frame piano-forte, $175. Pianos to rent and installments taken. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

AN EXCELLENT "WEBER" PIANO, OF fine tone, overstrung, and but little used, for sale cheap, for cash. Can be seen at No. 137 East 44th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED FOR A first-class butcher to establish himself in a business where he can, by taking immediate possession, secure a lucrative run of customers. Stalls Nos. 1 and 3 Jersey City Market, No. 137 Newark, and No. 120 Railroad av., Jersey City, will be vacated to-morrow morning after an occupancy of seven years; large show window, fine stalls, low rent, and no other expenses; other stands occupied by grocers, beef, butter, pork, fish, oyster, and vegetable dealers; will be rented to none but a first-class man. Apply to GEORGE K. CAMPBELL, No. 218 1st st., Jersey City.

A RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE.
The one-half interest (a partner retiring,) in an old-established, retail dry-goods business, (in one of the best thoroughfares in New-York,) now in successful operation, having been in the possession of the present and preceding firm for forty-seven years, in the same line of business. For particulars, address MERCHANT, Times Office, New-York City.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANU-facturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

$400.—FIRST-CLASS PAPER ROUTE for sale, with horse and new wagon, or a partner taken. No. 299 East 56th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SEASON OF PANTOMIME.
GRAND HOLIDAY CARNIVAL AT THE HIPPODROME.
A MEDLEY OF AMUSEMENT FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC, EQUESTRIAN, SPECTACULAR AND MECHANICAL CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD, BLUE BEARD,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL MUSIC AND CHORUS.
EIGHT HUNDRED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PREMIERS.
THREE HUNDRED CORYPHEES.
THIS MONDAY, DEC. 21,
OPENING OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
BLUE BEARD.
FIRST EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME UPON RECORD,
INTRODUCING THREE HUNDRED HORSES, PONIES,
ELEPHANTS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, GIRAFFES,
REINDEER, ELKS, ELANDS, LLAMAS, &c., &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.
After months of preparation and an actual expenditure of $53,000, Mr. Barnum takes pleasure in presenting to the American people the first grand Dramatic Equestrian Pantomime ever witnessed upon an open arena. The vast resources of the Great Hippodrome Company are brought into requisition, while an accessory force of hundreds of young ladies and gentlemen are required in the various Marches, Ballets, and Tableaux incidental to the Pantomime. Blue Beard will be succeeded in rapid succession by the more daring and thrilling Races upon the Grand Course, in which contests the leading Equestrians of the Great Hippodrome Company will take part. For this Holiday Season the entertainment will conclude Afternoon and Evening with the Brilliant Oriental Pageant, the FETE AT PEKIN, the most costly, elaborate, and truthful representation of a GRAND CHINESE FESTIVAL ever attempted outside of the Celestial Empire.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE
OF SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS
Is the favorite resort of children, and alike interesting and instructive to all. No similar opportunity for the valuable study of the animal kingdom has ever been afforded upon this continent. The more rare and costly specimens are exhibited in droves, while the total number of animals aggregate more than all the other combined Menageries in the United States. All wild animals fed in presence of the audience at the close of the afternoon entertainment.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2:30 and 8. Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Children under ten, half-price.

POSTPONEMENT.
BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Mr. Barnum regrets that, contrary to his usual custom, he is obliged to ask the indulgence of the public, and announce that it is impossible to produce his
GREAT HOLIDAY PANTOMIME
as advertised.
The immense amount of labor necessary to successfully bring it out has been underestimated, even by himself.
ITS GRAND PRODUCTION
will take place
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 23.
THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE
WILL BE GIVEN
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.
THERE WILL BE NO MATINEES
Until the production of the piece. The entire intervening time (except the evenings) must be devoted to rehearsals.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in a revised edition of his highly successful Monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE. The entire press is unanimous as to the marvelous rapidity and wonder with which each change of character is effected. Never has such a versatility of voice, features, and embodiment been exhibited in any entertainment of modern times.

MACCABE'S PERSONATIONS, VOCALIZA-TIONS, DELINEATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS, IMPROVISATIONS and REALIZATIONS, all blended in
MIRTH'S BUDGET, RICH AND RARE.
FREDERIC MACCABE'S
BEGONE, DULL CARE,
replete with eccentricities of the most novel kind, will be one of the leading attractions of New-York during the Christmas and New-Year Holidays. Special MATINEES of surpassing excellence will take place on FRIDAY, Dec. 25, and SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in 24 of his Original, Bright, and Delightful PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Elegant, novel, and diversified; replete with intensely comic situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism, and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Juveniles under 12 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 26, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS' SECOND
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
Soloists, MISS EMMA CRANCH, Contralto.
MR. HENRY E. TIMM, Piano.
THE THOMAS GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission tickets, $1 each. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, can be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

PARK THEATRE.
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
In Mark Twain's drama,
COL. SELLERS.
NINETY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, Dec. 21.
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY.
GALA NIGHT.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEE SATURDAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT, CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
the Imperial Spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK,
☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.
☞ NEW TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS AND HUMORISTS.
READINGS
By Rev. ROBERT SLOSS, for the BENEFIT of MISSION SCHOOL No. 66, at Spring Street Church, near Varick st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Evening at 8. | Afternoon at 2.
BOUCICAULT'S DRAMA, | CARPENTER
ARRAH | OF ROUEN,
NA | AND
POGUE. | ALADDIN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1874,
The great Irish picturesque and sensational drama of
TO THE DEATH.
J. B. STUDLEY in the drama of the WANDERING STEENIE.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.
SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
WALTER L. KANE,
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.
JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
Executors.
o19-1aw6mM

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., in the City can be found at No. 190 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts. Prices to suit the times. The stock is principally goods made to order by the best City makers. Goods bought, sold, or exchanged. JAMES GRAHAM, No. 190 3d av.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

PARTIES HAVING SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, carpets, mirrors, &c., to dispose of will find a purchaser by addressing CASH, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CASH BUYER.—AN elegant parlor suite for $75, worth $200, at No. 29 Bond st., near Broadway. To be seen during the week.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 8; OVER AT 11.
The management have great pleasure in announcing the POSITIVE PRODUCTION on Monday evening, Dec. 21, of
THE TWO ORPHANS
a grand, romantic drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, by Adolphe D'Ennery (author of "Don Caesar De Bazan") and adapted expressly for this theatre by HART JACKSON, Esq. It will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, and with the following cast:
Chevalier Maurice de Vaudrey.....Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.
Count de Linieres, Minister of Police.....Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Picard, valet to Chevalier de Vaudrey.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Jacques Frochard, an outlaw.....Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Pierre Frochard, the cripple.....Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Marquis De Presles.....Mr. JOHN COGSWELL
(His first appearance here.)
Doctor, of the Hospital St. Louis.....Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Lafleur, in the service of the Marquis de Presles.....Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Martin, a citizen of Paris.....Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON
Chief Clerk to the Minister of Police.....Mr. W. H. WILDER
Officer of the Guard.....Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
De Mailly.....Mr. BOLTON
D'Estrees.....Mr. RAYNOR
Servant to Count De Linieres.....Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
Footman.....Mr. C. M. COLLINS
Marianne, an outcast.....Miss ROSE EYTINGE
Who has kindly consented to play this part in order to strengthen the cast.
Countess Diane de Linieres.....Miss FANNY MORANT
Louise, } the two { Miss KATE CLAXTON
Henriette, } orphans { Miss KITTY BLANCHARD
(Her first appearance here.)
La Frochard, mother of Jacques and Pierre.....Mrs. MARIE WILKINS
Sister Genevieve, matron of La Salpetriere.....Miss IDA VERNON
(Her first appearance here.)
Victorine, with song.....Miss ELLA BURNS
(Her first appearance here.)
Julie.....Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
Florette.....Miss KATE HOLLAND
Cora.....Miss CORA CASSIDY
Sister Therese.....Miss HATTIE THORPE
Ladies, Gentlemen, Soldiers, Servants, Nuns, &c., &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENES:
Tableau 1—Place Pont Neuf.
Tableau 2—Illuminated Terrace and Garden at Bel Air, near Paris.
Tableau 3—Private Office of the Minister of Police.
Tableau 4—Place St. Sulpice.
Tableau 5—Henriette's Lodgings.
Tableau 6—Court-yard of the Prison of La Salpetriere.
Tableau 7—Boat-house on the Bank of the River Seine.
The scenes all designed and painted by Mr. R. MARSTON.
The music composed and arranged by Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
The properties by Mr. W. HENRY.
The gas and lights by Mr. CHAS MURRAY.
The costumes by Mr. T. W. LANOUETTE.
The whole produced under the stage direction of Mr. JOHN PARSELLE.
CHRISTMAS DAY—First matinée of the TWO ORPHANS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 26—Second matinée of the TWO ORPHANS.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Carriages at 10:45.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
and EVERY EVENING, (except Thursday,) Massinger's great play, in five acts, (for the first time here,) entitled
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
SIR GILES OVERREACH by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who has been specially engaged to give additional perfectness to the present series of standard revivals. LORD LOVELL by Mr. GEORGE DEVERE; WELLBORN by Mr. D. H. HARKINS; JUSTICE GREEDY by Mr. JAMES LEWIS; MARRALL by MR. J. W. JENNINGS; FURNACE by Mr. D. WHITING; ORDER by Mr. JAMES PEAKES; LADY ALLWORTH by Miss ANNIE GRAHAM; MARGARET OVERREACH by Miss SARA JEWETT; FROTH by Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE. ⁂ The NEW SCENERY by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. ⁂ The NEW COSTUMES by MADAM FINCHETTE.
THURSDAY NIGHT, THE HONEYMOON; (first time here;) Mr. DAVENPORT as the DUKE ARANZA.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30—THE HONEYMOON.
CHRISTMAS DAY AT 1:30,
A SPECIAL GRAND MATINEE OF
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.
⁂ IN REHEARSAL, for immediate production, GILBERT'S FAIRY COMEDY, PYGMALION AND GALATEA, in which Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ will make her first appearance.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA.....Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MISS EMILY SOLDENE'S
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY, DEC. 21, LAST NIGHT OF
CHILPERIC.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22 and 23,
also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 26,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, ONLY TIME,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 25 and 26,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
⁂ In rehearsal, Offenbach's latest Opera Bouffe, of which the music and libretto have just been received from Paris, where it is now the chief attraction,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
⁂ Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MRS. ROUSBY.
Messrs. Maurice Grau & Chizzola have the honor to announce that they will present to the American public, on the evening of
MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1875,
the distinguished English artist,
MRS. ROUSBY,
who will make her first appearance in this country in Mr. Tom Taylor's Dramatico-historical Play, expressly written for her, and entitled,
TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.
The strong interest attaching to the principal personage of the story and the positive merits of the work, added to the fact that Mrs. ROUSBY, by her personation of THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH, at once attained the highest position in art, designated "Twixt Axe and Crown" as the first of her recitals. To fitly interpret this piece an engagement has been effected with
MR. GEORGE CLARKE,
an actor of undoubted experience and power, and a recognized Metropolitan favorite. A numerous company has also been specially engaged, and all arrangements have been made to give to the new play a setting worthy of its dramatic vigor and literary excellence.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT.....Director
Will open for a short season at
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE,
58th st.,
between 3d and Lexington avs.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
DAILY MATINEES at 2:30.
☞ Performances exclusively confined to Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic exercises.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....Manager
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE BLACK and tan CROOK RECONSTRUCTED.
THE BEAUTIFUL SPANISH DANSEUSES,
Señoritas RICKEYATTA and BARNEYELLA.
First appearance of the Master Gymnasts,
THE VICTORELLIS.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE
on CHRISTMAS DAY.

LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.— Col. Willis will be present on Monday night at the Soldiers' Fair, and the Anderson Glee Club is expected. As the ladies have many things unsold, they have decided to continue the fair until the evening of Tuesday, 22d inst.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"While the Silver Tints the Gold," answer to "Silver Threads," C. D. Blake, 40 cents. "Not a Bird on the Wing," song, Mrs. Bergholz, 40 cents. "Somebody Watches and Waits for Me," Frank Howson, 30 cents. "Not Lost Forever," 40 cents, and "Hark, What Mean those Holy Voices," 50 cents, both by J. R. Thomas. "Benedictus for Christmas," 60 cents, and "Christmas Bells of St. Thomas," 50 cents, both by George W. Warren. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

THE FAIR NOW OPEN IN MASONIC TEMPLE, corner of 6th av. and 23d st., by the Ladies' Union Relief Association, in aid of sick and disabled soldiers, will be continued on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22. The tables are filled with everything requisite for this holiday season, and must be sold before closing.

"PALETTE."
The ladies' reception announced for this evening has been postponed until MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Entertainment Committee.
JULIUS GERSON, Chairman.

LECTURES.

YORKVILLE Y. M. C. A.
A lecture will be delivered by
Bayard Taylor
at East-side Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Subject—"Travels in Egypt." Tickets, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY
Mr. DE CORDOVA,
at the
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner 4th av.,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.
To be preceded by a half hour's Organ Concert by Prof. ROBERT ELDER.
For the benefit of the destitute Cubans.
Subject—"Miss JONES' WEDDING—No Cards."
At 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets $1. To be had at all the music-stores and ticket offices.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND preacher, will lecture in the Church of the Strangers, Monday evening, 8 o'clock, for benefit of the Sunday-school. Subject—"What a Blind Man Saw in England." Tickets 50 cents.

"STREET LIFE IN YEDDO."—LECTURE BY Prof. WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS, resident four years in Japan, in the Knox Memorial Chapel, 9th av., above 38th st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

DR. FELIX ADLER, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, will deliver a memorial address on the late Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 8 P. M.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A POLICE CAPTAIN KILLED.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN—CAPT. BOURNE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT THROUGH THE HEART BY A REPORTER.

One of the most singular and extraordinary cases of shooting that has ever been recorded in Brooklyn took place yesterday in the Second Precinct Station-house, corner of York and Jay streets, when the Police Captain of the precinct, Isaac S. Bourne, was shot dead by a reporter named John Crawford Pollock. The news of the occurrence created a deep sensation in the city and a widespread feeling of sympathy for the deceased Captain and his family, as well as for the unfortunate author of the sad tragedy. Pollock has been for some time attached to the *Argus*, and yesterday morning he was assigned to visit several Roman Catholic Churches in Brooklyn to procure the musical programmes for Christmas. Shortly after 11 o'clock he called at the Church of the Assumption, which is situated on the south-west corner of York and Jay streets, opposite the Second Precinct Station-house. After procuring the required information, he left the church and walked across the street into the station-house to see Capt. Bourne with whom he was on intimate terms. Capt. Bourne and Sergt. Carrougher were together when he entered the office, and after both had exchanged friendly greetings, and referred to the severity of the snow-storm, Pollock told the Captain where he had been. The conversation then turned upon the recent tragedy at Bay Ridge. While both were engaged talking over the subject, according to Sergt. Carrougher's statement, Pollock said, "Captain, I have got something to show you," taking a small pistol cartridge from his pocket. He then said, "This is similar to the one that killed Mosher." The cartridge was one which had been taken from the pistol of Mr. Van Brunt, with which he shot Mosher, and Pollock was curious to call Capt. Bourne's attention to it. The Captain took the cartridge from him and looked at it, and then returned it to Pollock. The Captain then took from his pocket a small Derringer, which he handed to Pollock, saying that it was a good pistol. After examing the weapon Pollock returned it and the Captain put it back into his pocket. In doing so Capt. Bourne said: "I have got two others to show you." Both then walked into the Captain's room, leaving Sergt. Carrougher in the main room, and in less than two minutes afterward the Sergeant heard the report of a pistol shot and saw Pollock running out of the room, exclaiming, "My God! I have killed him." "I then rushed to the Captain's room," says Sergt. Carrougher, "seizing Pollock and forcing him back with me. The Captain had sunk down on the floor between his desk and the chair, which was standing in front of it. I tried to get him to speak but found that he died instantly." This is the Sergeant's statement of the occurrence. The ball entered his left breast below the nipple and passed through his heart. The pistol with which Pollock shot the Captain is a Smith & Wesson navy revolver with a six-inch barrel.

Sergt. Carrougher was unable to give any further explanation of the shooting, and while making this statement to the Sergeants and patrolmen he was deeply affected. He wept bitterly, and all the men were moved to tears while he related the circumstances of the sad event. Capt. Bourne was held in the highest esteem by the men of his command, as well as by the officers and men of the entire Brooklyn Police force, and the account of his death was received with the deepest regret.

Sergt. Carrougher, after vainly trying to get the Captain to speak to him, sent immediately for medical assistance, and Dr. Bodkin came at once to the station-house, only to pronounce him quite dead. From the time he received the shot he never uttered a word, but died instantly. When the Sergeant reached him from the next room life was already extinct. His statement goes entirely to show that the shooting was accidental.

The account given by Pollock of what took place after entering the Captain's private room is as follows:

"When I went into the private room with the Captain, he opened a drawer in his desk and took out a pistol which he said had been presented to him by some friends when he was appointed Police Captain. This pistol was not loaded, and I cocked it and snapped it to test the spring. The Captain then said: 'Now, Pollock, I'll show you a pistol that is a pistol,' and, so saying, he handed me a Smith & Wesson revolver. Taking it into my hands, immediately after the empty revolver, I was under the impression that it also was not loaded, and snapped it as I did the other, when, to my horror, I found that it went off and shot the Captain in the heart."

This is all that can be learned of the occurrence. After the shooting a telegram was sent to Police Head-quarters, and Superintendent Folk and Inspector Waddy proceeded at once to the Second Precinct Station-house. Coroner Jones was sent for, and, after impaneling a jury to view the body, permission was given to remove the remains to the residence of the deceased, corner of Bridge and York streets. Pollock was placed in a cell in the station-house to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

ALDERMAN KEHOE'S SABBATH.

IT WAS NOT AN ENTIRELY AGREEABLE ONE—HE SPENDS SEVERAL HOURS IN THE TOMBS, AND IS FINED $10 FOR BEING DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

While Justice Wandell was disposing of the gang of shivering prisoners arraigned every Sunday morning, Assistant Alderman Kehoe, who was very much intoxicated, created a great disturbance in the court-room. The Judge ordered Sergt. James to eject him. The City Father objected strenuously, and made an attempt to strike the Sergeant, at the same time loudly proclaiming that he did not care a button for the Judge or any one else. He was then arrested and brought before the Judge, when the following conversation took place:

Judge—Mr. Kehoe, you are drunk and very disorderly, and I will fine you $10.

Mr. Kehoe—Now, Judge, let's argue the question. What constitutes disorderly conduct?

Judge—Not now, Mr. Kehoe, not now; $10 fine or ten days.

Mr. Kehoe—Well, I'll pay it like a buck.

The Judge, seeing the condition in which the prisoner was, caused him to be put into the box. Here he became very violent, and kicked one of the panels out of the door. He was then removed into the prison and put in a cell, where he passed several hours in recalling to memory old snatches of songs, with which he favored the whole audience, "free gratis." He finally subsided, and was taken home in a carriage by some friends who heard of his doings. As he was passing out, he again requested the Judge to "argue the question."

PATIENCE.

WHAT REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER THINKS ABOUT IT—HE BELIEVES IT IS A PRODUCER OF MORALITY.

There could hardly be imagined a severer test of the real attractiveness of a minister's preaching than such a Sunday as yesterday. But Mr. Beecher's congregation stood the test remarkably well. The church was not, it is true, as compactly filled as usual, but yet, every part of it—pews, aisles, and both galleries alike—was quite as full as was comfortable. Mr. Beecher's subject was Christian patience. His text was chosen from the third and fourth verses of the first chapter of the General Epistle of James: "Knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Mr. Beecher then proceeded to give a definition of patience. In the State, he said, every man has his rights, but they are restricted by the rights of others, and what is true externally of the citizen is true internally of a man's faculties. Man is a complex being, made up of many and various capabilities, all of which are entitled to development. But it is not possible for any man to develop all his faculties, and the restraining of any of them in order that another may in its turn unfold itself, is patience. The uses of patience, Mr. Beecher said, were indicated by the text,—"let nature have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Patience, he thought, was a great producer of refinement of nature, of morality, and of religion. Mr. Beecher closed with an enumeration of the various ways in which patience is produced by the conflicts and hardships of life, and with a presentation of the necessity of parents teaching their children patience.

Among the notices given by Mr. Beecher prior to beginning his sermon, was one to the effect that, as Christmas comes on Friday, the prayer-meeting which would regularly be held on that evening will be held on the preceding Wednesday.

A FEMALE SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

Ellen Lewis was caught by a salesman on Saturday in the act of stealing a hair-brush and pocket-book from the store of Mr. Alton, No. 301 Sixth avenue. On searching her at the station-house several other articles were found, which were identified by W. J. Ehrich, of No. 287 Eighth avenue, as his property. Ellen was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

FUNERAL OF ASSISTANT ALDERMAN LINDEN.

The funeral of the late Assistant Alderman Linden took place yesterday from the house of his sister, No. 333 West Forty-seventh street. It was attended by a full representation of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and by several of its attachés, as well as by the members of the Equitable Association to the number of over 100. The Board of Aldermen was not, however, represented. The remains of the deceased were inclosed in a black walnut coffin, which bore the following inscription: "Henry Arthur Linden, died Dec. 17, 1874, aged 34 years, 3 months, 23 days." The usual floral tributes, consisting of some handsome crosses and wreaths of immortelles, were placed around the remains. It was after 1 o'clock when the funeral cortége left West Forty-seventh street. Six members of the Equitable Association acted as pall-bearers. There were no funeral services at the house, but at Flatbush Cemetery, where the remains were interred, the services of the Roman Catholic Church were read.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.

THE PISTOL AT SHORT RANGE—THE DESPERATE THIEF SHOOTS HIS ASSAILANT THROUGH THE EAR AND ESCAPES.

A desperate fight with a burglar took place at the house of Mr. Robinson Bett, situated on the turnpike, a short distance from the first toll-gate east of Jamaica village, on Saturday night. The family had moved into the village for the Winter, but had left a part of their household goods behind. It was ascertained that some one had entered the house on Friday night, and on Saturday night a young man named Beverly Robinson, a relative of the family, volunteered to watch there alone, arming himself for the occasion with a shot-gun and a revolver. Mr. Robinson left one of the doors unfastened, and took his position in a centre bedroom off the west parlor. Soon the rear door opened, and a man stepped into the parlor. At the same moment Mr. Robinson emerged from his concealment, the door of the room "squeaked," and the intruder ran, followed by a shot from Mr. Robinson's pistol, the pursuer continuing the chase to the fence fronting on the Jamaica and Hempstead turnpike road, the gates of which were locked. Here he caught the thief, just as he was about to jump the fence. Several shots were fired during the chase, none of which, however, brought down the thief. A blow from the pistol brought him to the ground, and in the scuffle Mr. Robinson dropped the pistol. He kept on top of his man, however, who had a stone in his hand, and as Mr. Robinson undertook to regain the pistol the burglar struck him a stinging blow on the fingers of the right hand. Mr. Robinson secured the hand in which the thief held the stone, and placing his knee on the man's throat, caught up the pistol. He pointed it at the thief's head, but the injured hand was unable to pull the trigger, and with a sudden twist of his body the burglar rolled his captor over, and got on top of him. They then struggled fiercely, but the injury to Mr. Robinson's hand gave his antagonist the advantage, and the stone was again used upon the young man's head and face. The thief next wrenched the pistol from him, and placing it close to his head, fired. The ball passed directly through Mr. Robinson's ear. He then jumped over the fence and ran down the turnpike toward Queens. The firing brought Daniel H. Carpenter and Seth Chapman from their houses, but too late to be of service. They carried Mr. Robinson to Chapman's house, where he was cared for for the rest of the night. His pantaloons were bloody where they rested on the thief's neck, and it is believed from this that he was shot. The thief left his hat and a large canvas bag, evidently made from an old boat-sail. The bag and hat were lined with feathers. Judge G. R. Bennett put Officers Hammer, Smith, and Hendrickson at work on the case. They recognized the bag as the possession of a notorious chicken-thief, and the hat also. The physicians were notified to report if called to attend such a case. It is quite possible that the thief may be caught. Mr. Robinson had some of his front teeth loosened, but otherwise was not seriously injured. He thinks he hit the burglar the first time he fired at him, and he believes, also, that the man had an accomplice, as he is positive that he heard some one cry out, "He is killed!"

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

RECEPTION OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—WHAT THE PRESIDENT THINKS OF THE PROPOSED SALARY REDUCTION.

The School Teachers' Association of the City of New-York, gave its December reception on Saturday evening, at Steinway Hall, the attendance of principals and teachers and friends of education, both male and female, being large and in every respect representative of the best classes of people in the City. Among the prominent citizens who occupied seats on the platform were Mayor Vance, Controller Green, Commissioners Baker, Beardsley, Farr, and Jenkins, of the Department of Education; School Inspectors Agnew and Leverich; School Trustees Knapp, Church, Carey, Cook, Merrill, Ranney, and Wright; Commissioner Wheeler, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and President of the Board of Apportionment; President Hunt, of the Normal College; T. B. Asten, President of the Olympic Club; and Judges Daly, Larremore, Sties, Curtis, and Davis, of the State and County Courts. Mr. B. D. L. Southerland, President of the Association, occupied the chair. The programme was quite a select one, and embraced several addresses, instrumental and vocal music, solo and concerted, and readings and recitations by Prof. Lewis B. Monroe. The musicians were Miss Maria Brainerd, soprano; Miss Anna R. Buckley, contralto; Mr. Arthur T. Hills, tenor; Mr. Alfred F. Schauffler, basso; Mr. Caryl Florio, accompanist; Miss Lina Luckhardt, pianist.

In calling Mayor Vance to the chair as presiding officer of the meeting, President Southerland said: "This is the first reception or entertainment we have had since June. The intention of the committee was to have had one earlier in the Fall, but, unfortunately, we had our usual salary scare, and we were troubled, and one cannot rejoice when there is sorrow in the house. But, fortunately, we can now see our way clear, and we thought at the close of the year it was no more than right and proper that we should come together and look upon each other's faces, and see how the year has been with us. During this excitement about the salaries we found that our committees were received courteously and kindly in every place. Very much to our surprise we found that we had not an enemy. Everybody was our friend; in very many instances we found that everybody was a friend indeed, and we can say truly to-night, that they were our friends in need. We are highly honored to-night in the presence of notabilities, who are upon our platform, the gentlemen who have done us the honor to associate with us during the exercises of the December reception. I congratulate you, my friends, on the strength of this association. To-night we are the largest Teachers' Association in this country, and I think in this world. We are all bound together, working in unity, and with great harmony, and I trust before many months have passed by we shall have upon our roll the name of every teacher in the City and County of New-York—not for the sake of sociability alone, but that we may cure and strike out many of the evils which have crept into the public school system, evils which we see every day. There are many things that we ought to take care of as teachers, and we must do them right away. The Board of Apportionment have almost settled this question of salary, and if I can only get the presiding officer of that board to stand up here to-night and say to you that your salaries shall not be touched, I think it would be a merry Christmas to you all. I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year, and I have a real pleasure in introducing to you his Honor the Mayor, who has been a school officer for many years. He is our best friend, and he has been a true friend of the teachers for many years past. I trust we shall so conduct ourselves that he will long remain our friend. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you his Honor, Mayor Samuel B. H. Vance. [Applause.]

Mayor Vance assumed the chair amid applause, and with a few words of congratulation. The musical exercises and readings, interspersed with brief addresses, concluded the entertainment.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED AT BROWERSTOWN, NEAR PATERSON, N. J.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at a place called Browerstown, three miles from Paterson, N. J., by which three handsome children belonging to Mrs. Eliza Vreeland, a widow, were drowned. The mother had gone to Paterson market, and left the children in charge of an old man named Thomas More, who was unable to persuade them to remain in the house, which is situated on the edge of the Morris Canal. The children went to slide on the ice and happened to go on a weak place, where they all went down. They had been out about three hours before the old man suspected there was anything wrong, and when he raised the alarm the children were nowhere to be found. After considerable search a man named Henry Lambert observed a little red shawl beneath the ice, a few feet from a spot where it had been broken. He then broke the ice further, and diving down found the two little girls, Katie and Ellen, aged respectively eight and seven years, locked in a death embrace. Going down again, he found the little boy, who appeared to have drifted for some distance, about twenty yards further up the canal. A reporter of THE TIMES, in company with Coroner Amiraux, of Paterson, visited the scene of the calamity yesterday morning. It was a pitiable sight to see the mother reclining over the deceased children and imploring them to speak to her. The Coroner, after hearing the facts, did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest, though no one saw the accident. The father of the children, Mr. Charles E. Vreeland, died about four years ago, appointing Father McNulty, of Paterson, their guardian.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

Mr. John A. Moran, of No. 147 East Twenty-seventh street, Mary Ann Farrell, and Kate Mulberry, domestic servants residing at No. 17 East Fourth street, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct in the street on the previous night. Officer McGloin, of the Second Precinct, charged that the two women had insulted another woman whom they met in Broadway and acted in a disorderly manner, and that upon arresting them the third prisoner interfered with him in the discharge of his duty and attempted to prevent the arrest. The prisoners when called upon to tell their side of the story represented the matter in a totally different light. The two women said that as they were going up Broadway, from the South Ferry, they saw the officer talking with a woman, and that one of them laughed at the officer. He then followed and arrested them. When they arrived at the Station-house, Mr. Moran, who had followed them from the corner of Fulton street, began to speak in their behalf, whereupon the officer seized him, and preferred the charge against him. Mr. Moran told substantially the same story, and Justice Kasmire then dismissed the charge against them, and told them to apply for a warrant against the officer, as he was determined to have the matter thoroughly investigated. They accordingly made affidavits charging the officer with assault and illegal detention, and he was held on each charge in the sum of $500 to answer. McGloin asked for an examination, which was granted, and the Justice appointed the 28th inst. for the hearing.

SPENCE PETTUS.

AN EFFORT TO PROCURE HIS DISCHARGE—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR.

To the police Spencer W. Pettus is about the best known forger in the country, and he certainly is one of the smartest. For many years Pettus has been before the public as a criminal, and one of the most dangerous class. Dangerous because of his dexterity. Married to a woman his equal in astuteness, their residence in St. Mark's place was the central meeting place of the most dextrous and accomplished alterers of bonds and forgers of checks in the country. Pettus, in addition to his qualifications as a forger, was a man of very good education and inventive genius. He is now the owner of several valuable patents, more especially one for the alteration of muzzle-loading rifles into breech-loaders, something after the fashion of the Berdan rifle. Among the intimate friends of Pettus in this city were Andrew J. Roberts, his brother George Roberts, Frank Gleason, George Engels, and other noted men of their class. Pettus was finally arrested in this City for having forged a check on Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co. for $25,000. His accomplice was convicted and sent to State Prison. But Pettus, who had been bailed out, escaped trial, he not appearing. He was next arrested in Boston for a forgery of $10,000 on Messrs. Matthew Bolles & Co., of that city, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Charlestown State Prison. While undergoing confinement there his wife proved not unfaithful to him. She used every effort to secure his release. By every device in her power she endeavored to gain the sympathy of and mollify the anger of Messrs. Bolles & Co., whom her husband had defrauded. The firm was approached indirectly and informed that if "Spence" was released they would be fully reimbursed for the forgery he had perpetrated on them. These artifices failed to secure Pettus' discharge, and a new scheme was devised. Application was made to all his old friends in this City for monetary aid to secure him a new trial. Among the number of persons so called on was Andrew J. Roberts. It is understood that he refused to afford any assistance to his old acquaintance and friend. Mrs. Pettus at once called on District Attorney Phelps, and informed him that Roberts, Frank Gleason, Steve Raymond, Alvah Blaisdell, and George Engels were the men who had accomplished the successful and stupendous forgeries of New-York Central bonds, which paralyzed the stock market a year ago. The information so given by Mrs. Pettus was at once acted on by the District Attorney, and warrants issued for the arrest of the implicated parties. All were arrested, with the exception of the "scratcher" or actual forger, George Engels, who succeeded in effecting his escape. Steve Raymond was captured on the race-track at Epsom, England, on the Derby day, in company with Mrs. Boyden, wife of a Hoboken politician whom Raymond had induced to elope with him. She is now locked up in the House of Detention for Witnesses in Mulberry street, and Raymond is confined in the Tombs. Some months ago, Roberts was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mrs. Pettus and many similar witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but the jury disagreed, and Roberts and Gleason were discharged on bail. District Attorney Phelps became convinced that the evidence of Pettus was necessary to secure the conviction of Roberts and the remaining bond forgers. He laid the matter before Gov. Dix, who communicated with Acting Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, asking for the unconditional pardon of Pettus. The grounds offered in justification for the pardon of Pettus are simply that his evidence was imperatively necessary for the conviction of Roberts, Gleason, Raymond and the rest of the bond forgers, and that after he had given such evidence he could be tried, and in all probability convicted of the forgery on Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co. in this city. Action will be taken by the Governor of Massachusetts in reference to Pettus' pardon during the present week. The proposal for the pardon of Pettus is vehemently opposed by Matthew Bolles & Co. and other members of the Stock Exchange.

BRENTANO.

It is unnecessary to remind the readers of current European literature that Mr. Brentano, of Union square, is their faithful servant. They know well enough that they can procure in his book-store all the latest and newest European journals, magazines, translations, novels, and works of popularity. But Mr. Brentano reaches a far larger class of readers, inasmuch as he directs, through his extensive catalogue, the reading of thousands who only exceptionally find time for looking into European literature. By his thoroughly cosmopolitan and unsectarian supply of reading matter, and from the mere fact of his being the sole agent of many of the most important European periodicals in the United States, he has associated with himself the cultured people of the United States in his business. They are, as it were, his literary partners. They cannot get on without him, or he without them. But in addition to his great specialty of the freshest of European modern literature, Mr. Brentano has a large collection of all standard European works, in various editions; and as to paper-bound copies of travels, biographies, novels, &c., including all the Tauchnitz publications, books for children, from the simplest to the most elaborate, (and this latter is a specialty,) his catalogue is endless. Among the many beautifully-bound and exquisitely-illustrated works which Mr. Brentano has specially imported as gift books for the holidays, are:

Shakespeare's Home and Rural Life. By James Walter, Major Fourth Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, with illustrations of localities and scenes around Stratford-upon-Avon, by the heliotype process. Royal 4to., superbly bound in cloth, gilt leaves, $25. [Longman & Co., London, 1874.] This remarkably interesting volume will shortly become of great rarity, and will consequently command a high price whenever in future offered for sale. The author, in a letter addressed to A. Brentano, dated "Liverpool, 26th of November, 1874," says, "It is a pity I have been induced to send any out to America. The edition here is exhausted, and it costs too much to reprint it."

Lake and Mountain Scenery of the Swiss Alps, with twenty-five photographs of oil paintings executed by G. Closs, and wood-cuts from sketches by G. Roux, $30. An elegantly bound folio, exquisitely executed, as regards the letterpress, and in every respect suited for the library or drawing-room table.

Masterpieces of the Pitti Palace and Other Picture Galleries of Florence. Photographed direct from the original paintings, by Messrs. Alinard, of Florence. Folio elegantly bound in cloth, just issued, [dated, London, 1875,] $40. An exceedingly valuable contribution to the studio, and a work of great importance. These faithful transcripts of original pictures cannot fail to interest amateurs, connoisseurs, and collectors of works of art.

Flemish and French Pictures. With notes concerning the painters and their works. By F. G. Stephens author of "Memories of Sir Edwin Landseer." Royal 8vo. Richly ornamented on side and back, with gilt edges. [London. Dated 1875. $12 50.] The twenty beautiful etchings which illustrate the text of this volume are executed by artists of assured talent, and with special regard to the instruction of amateurs who desire to learn how to discriminate the paintings of one master from those of another.

BURGLARS ARRESTED AND STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, last evening arrested Chas. Augustus Manning, alias "Mose," of No. 66 Sullivan street, and Henry Williams, a white man, of No. 210 West Twenty-eighth street, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary at the residence of Mr. Robert Sewell, No. 68 West Forty-fifth street, and succeeded in recovering nearly all of the property stolen. The residence of Mr. Sewell was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and $750 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry was stolen. The burglars effected an entrance through the rear basement window by forcing apart the iron bars which guarded the window, by means of a rope and a heavy stick of wood. The rope was passed round the bars and was twisted tightly by the piece of wood until they were drawn to one side, leaving a space sufficiently large for a man to crawl through. At the residence of Manning, who is said to be an expert burglar, were found a sealskin sack and other articles, and in his possession were found pawn tickets for the rest of the property, which was pawned for $125. A third confederate, a mulatto, known as "Yaller," it was ascertained, is now locked up at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, he having been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in another burglary. The accused will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. The following advertisement was inserted in the newspapers the day after the burglary by Mr. Sewell:

REWARD.—I am much obliged to the gentlemen who visited my house in Forty-fifth street on the night of the 16th inst., for not abusing the hospitality of the mansion by defacing things. I recognize them as artists. I will pay much more for things taken than they can obtain elsewhere, and no questions asked. Address R. S., Box No. 412 Post Office.

THE FRENCH SOCIETY.

The French Benevolent Society (Société Française de Bienfaisance) held a special meeting at Masonic Hall Saturday night, when certain amendments to the constitution of the society were discussed and adopted. The object of these amendments is to extend the operations of the society in affording aid to the poor of French nativity in this City. The amendments also provide that aid and advice shall be tendered to French emigrants landing at Castle Garden. A committee has also been formed to collect donations, consisting of articles of clothing and other materials, in aid of the poor and destitute of French nationality during the present Winter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Kate Fitzpatrick, aged twenty-seven, of No. 48 Crosby street, was severely burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in her apartments.

Benjamin H. Calling was yesterday held by Justice Kasmire to await the result of the injuries sustained by Kate Fox, whom he cut with a knife on the evening of the 19th instant.

Jennie Richardson, a colored girl, was held in $1,500 bail, by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting Maria Branch, of No. 25 Thompson street.

A social festival and reception is to be tendered to the new Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, corner Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, this evening, in the chapel adjoining the Church. The usual congregation, and also occasional attendants on the services, are invited.

Caleb Hynes, of No. 4 Catharine street, was arrested on the 19th instant with a slung-shot in his pocket. He was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, and admitted the charge. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Thomas Norton, of No. 14 Dover street, a liquor dealer, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday morning. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Henry Russell entered Baldwin's clothing store on Saturday and fitted himself inside an overcoat worth $25. He forgot to pay for it, and expressed much surprise when the salesman caught him some blocks away. He assured the Judge that it "was quite a mistake." He was held in $1,000 bail.

The ladies of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church are holding a fair at No. 928 Broadway, near Twenty-first street. It will be open day and evening until Christmas, and is supplied with a fine assortment of ladies' articles suitable for presents. The proceeds are to be donated to the furnishing of the Sunday-school room attached to the church.

The Germans' School Society, formed some time since for the purpose of aiding the improvement and extension of public educational facilities, held a regular meeting at the German School-house in Fourteenth street, Saturday night. Among other topics discussed were the retrenchments proposed by the School Board, which were pronounced unwise on the ground that the reductions would be at the expense of public education.

The fair of the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the care of sick and disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war of the rebellion has been in progress for a week past at the new Masonic Temple, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. The fair will close to-morrow evening, and the friends of the maimed heroes and bereaved sufferers of the war for the Union are requested to aid the work of relief by patronizing the bazaar.

On the 18th ult. Mary Williams, a disreputable female, was arrested for having stolen a gold watch and chain and $400 in cash from William H. Harris, while he was in conversation with her in Mercer street. She gave $2,000 bail for trial; but when the case was called she did not appear, and the bail was forfeited. Recorder Hackett issued a bench warrant for her arrest, and she was taken into custody Saturday by Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct. She was committed to the Tombs for trial without bail.

James H. Burke was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Saturday, charged with embezzling curtains worth $220 from the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. He was employed by the house in fitting up curtains bought from them, and on the 14th of December was sent out with the property in question to fit up at the purchaser's residence. He never returned, and pawned the goods instead of delivering them to their proper destination. He pleaded guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

The British Provident Society held its annual meeting at No. 151 Bowery, Saturday evening. The society was organized in 1865, and having been eminently successful in its purposes as a relief society, the officers recently applied for a charter, and through the assistance of Mr. Daniel E. Gavitt, they received it last evening. The society numbers seventy members in good standing; and its available funds amount to $3,000. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. T. Wrigley; Vice President, James Burgess; Treasurer, Thomas Bradley; Financial Secretary, W. H. Parker; Recording Secretary, W. Knight; Trustees, J. T. Wrigley, W. Jackson, Thomas Bradley, W. H. Parker, W. Knight, J. Burgess, Robert Harkness, W. Rainforth, John Barlow.

BROOKLYN.

A girl named Anne McDonnell, eleven years of age, was arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of shoes from M. J. Kearney, No. 547 Fulton street.

On Saturday evening a barrel of flour was stolen from the sidewalk in front of the grocery store of P. Sars, Atlantic avenue and Hamilton street. Officer Hauxhurst found the property in the cellar of a tenement house in Atlantic avenue.

Christopher Callaghan and John Callaghan, two brothers, were yesterday arrested on the complaint of Meyer White, No. 573 Myrtle avenue, who charges them with stealing a quantity of clothing from his store on the 18th inst. Justice Riley committed them for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

D. T. Bayles, at Stony Brook, is building a schooner for owners in New-York, with 95 feet keel, 26½ feet beam and 9 feet hold, to register about 235 tons, and to be engaged in the fruit trade. Her frame is of white oak and locust. She will be launched next June.

The largest ship ever built at Port Jefferson is soon to be commenced at one of the ship-yards there, a portion of the timber having already arrived. Her frame is to be of white oak, which comes from Indiana. Her dimensions are to be as follows: 225 feet keel, 47 feet beam and 33 feet hold, with three decks, and a carrying capacity of 3,500 tons. Capt. James Davis, now of the ship Adorna, built at the same place, will be her commander.

A lunatic vagrant was arrested at East Marian on Friday evening. He could not be induced to speak a word, and attempted to make a violent assault upon every woman he saw. On Saturday he was taken to the Suffolk County Almshouse, at Yaphank, where it was ascertained that his name was Gottlieb Grons, and that he had escaped from the Almshouse some two weeks before. He has a hallucination that he has murdered some woman.

The barn of Mr. Henry Schoonmaker, at Pipe's Neck, just west of the village limits of Greenport, was burned about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, together with a horse valued at about $330, a number of fowls, two wagons, and everything else that the barn contained, besides two stacks of straw in the yard. The barn had been set on fire, and evidently from the outside. The Greenport Fire Department turned out promptly, but could do nothing to save the property on which there was an insurance of only $250, while the loss must have reached $2,000.

A case in which action was brought to recover penalty for a violation of the provisions of the Oyster act passed by the last Legislature came before Justice Jennings at Islip last week, Charles W. Strong being the plaintiff against John A. Wright, whom he charged with taking oysters from a bed planted by him. The defendant was mulcted in the penalty of $50, the jury being out only fifteen minutes. A similar case—Charles W. Strong against Reuben Rowley—was adjourned until the 7th of January. These are the first cases under the law brought in the town of Islip.

STATEN ISLAND.

H. Claudius, a lager-beer saloon-keeper at Clifton, has been arrested at the instance of Mrs. Stebbins for receiving oil-paintings, and other valuable articles from her husband, for insignificant sums, while the latter was under the influence of liquor.

The Children's Summer Retreat on Staten Island was open about fifteen weeks during the past season. The whole expense, including a rental of $1,200, was $3,384 84, and 1,290 children enjoyed the benefits. The little ones were sent in detachments, each remaining a week.

The election for Chief and two Assistants of the Edgewater Fire Department, held on Saturday evening, resulted in the choice of J. R. Robinson, of No. 8, as Chief, and William Burbank, of No. 5, and Charles Kullman, of the Hook and Ladder Company, as Assistants.

The Drainage Commissioners have advertised for proposals for draining about nine square miles of the South side of the island to discharge the waters of some 360 ponds and swamps, varying from a square yard to ten acres in extent; bids to be opened at the County Hall, in Richmond, on the 31st inst.

A NEGRO WITH A HISTORY.

A negro named Joe Lawrence, known to be one of the most dangerous characters on Long Island, and a "pal" of Elbert Jackson, now under sentence of death for the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, has just been arrested and incarcerated in the Jamaica Town Hall, on a charge of bigamy. Since his arrest he has admitted his guilt, having, as he states, on the 26th of March, 1862, been married to Jane A. Jackson, the complainant in the case, at Newbridge, Queen's County; and on the 6th of April last to Jennie Moore, at Freeport. Lawrence, who has three children by his first wife, also admits his co-partnership in crime with the murderer Jackson in connection with the robbery committed upon the house of Mr. Elbert Hoyt Jones at South Oyster Bay last Winter. A suspicion exists that Lawrence was a party to the murder of two white children who disappeared mysteriously from Saybrook some time since, and with whose mother he is known to have had criminal relations. The authorities are investigating this charge also, and keep constant surveillance over the woman in the case.

LECTURES AND READINGS.

J. W. Dawson, LL.D., will deliver another lecture in his course, on "The Bible and Science," at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church this evening.

At Parepa Hall, corner of Third avenue and East Eighty-sixth street, Bayard Taylor will lecture on "Travels in Egypt" this evening.

On Tuesday evening Mr. George Vandenhoff will read at Association Hall.

Rev. W. P. Abbott lectures on "Palace and Queen" at Thirty-fifth Street M. E. Church, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Tuesday evening.

Readings will be given for the benefit of a mission school by Rev. Robert Sloss at Spring Street Church this evening.

Mrs. Vanderpoel lectures at Association Hall on Wednesday evening on "Work and Pay for Women."

Mr. Bradlaugh will deliver a lecture on "Washington and Cromwell" in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will reply to Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's strictures on the stage at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Samuel Langford and John Connor, alias James Sullivan, were held in $3,000 bail each by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market yesterday, charged with breaking into the sugar refinery of Ockershausen Brothers, Water street, on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom six barrels of sugar. They were seen leaving the premises by a man named Michael Knowles....Hezekia J. Springer pleaded guilty to stealing a silk dress worth $75 from Isaac Simon, of No. 379 Grand street, and was held in $2,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

"Tell me where is fancy bred." We can't; but we know that the best stock of fancy FURS for the ladies and the approved styles of HATS for gentlemen, are to be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Those selecting holiday gifts must hold KNOX in remembrance.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 39,000 bxs. and 2,300 hhds.; receipts of the week, 2,000 bxs. and 792 hhds.; exports during the week, 7,300 bxs. and 711 hhds., including 6,900 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Bacon $38@$40 ₽ cwt. Lard, in kegs, $44@$44 50 ₽ quintal; in tins, $46 50@$47 50. Tallow, $28@$30 ₽ quintal. Onions, $6 50 at $7 ₽ bbl. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil, in tins, 6¾@7 reals ₽ gallon. Empty Hhds., $8 75. Lumber—White Pine, $60@$65 ₽ M.; Pitch Pine, $55@$57. Hoops—Long shaved, $106@$110 ₽ M. Freights—Per box of Sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, 75c.; ₽ hhd. of Sugar, from ports on the north coast for the United States, $4. Spanish Gold, 219@220; American, 225@226. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 96@98 premium; on London, 140@143 premium.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 19.—The market for Printing Cloths during the week has been quiet, with a better business. Prices have settled down to 5½c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra, 64x64. Sales for the week, 46,250 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Anna Suelta, John W. Hall, B. C. R. Lyle, J. H. Collat, Ira Whitcher, S. Whitcher, Mrs. Mooney, W. A. Jones, E. J. O'Sullivan, E. O. Richards, C. N. Harrington, R. Birmingham, C. E. Newcome, E. L. Hastings, Jas. Karney, A. Kittleson, R. Andrews, J. Jordan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon sets...5:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:39 | Gov. Island...6:28 | Hell Gate...7:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, Dec. 20.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mediator, Martin, Fernandina Dec. 15, via Port Royal, S. C., 17th, with mdse and passengers to Herm Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Courier de Lima, (Fr.,) Barreyer, Havana, 18 ds., in ballast to order. Had strong N. and N. W. winds; has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles 43 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12; took the southern passage and had strong N. E. and N. W. winds; was 18 ds. in the Gulf with heavy gales.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; thick, snowing.

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BRONZE,
ENAMELED,
TRAVELING,
(CATHEDRAL CHIMES.)
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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RUSSIA TRAVELING-BAGS,
DRESSING AND TOURISTS' CASES,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WORK-BOXES,
FOLIOS, &C.
FANCY ARTICLES.
NEW DESIGNS IN GILT ORNAMENTS.
CARD-RACKS,
ASH-RECEIVERS,
CIGAR-STANDS,
AND LIBRARY SETS.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
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